The New-York Times.

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LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE RIFLEMEN.

AN ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL CONTEST AT WIMBLEDON HOPED FOR—COL. BODINE SUFFERING FROM A COLD.

LONDON, July 20.—The Captains of the British, Irish, and Scotch eights, in a letter to the Council, express the hope that the various suggestions for a match will lead not only to a contest between the teams of the United States and the United Kingdom hereafter, but will insure an annual competition at Wimbledon for the championship of the world.

Col. Bodine, of the American Team, is suffering from a cold. He visited the camp at Wimbledon to-day, but was not in a condition to shoot.

CHANGES IN THE IRISH TEAM — THEIR CHANCES IN THE ELCHO MATCH WEAKENED.

LONDON, July 20.—Messrs. McKenna and Pollock will not shoot in the Irish Eight in the match for the Elcho Challenge Shield. Messrs. Greenhill and Rigby have been substituted for them. This change weakens the chances of the Irishmen for the Elcho Shield.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF CANADIAN RIFLEMEN.

A special telegram from London to the Toronto *Globe* brings the following:

"The Canadian riflemen continue to win their share of honors at the Wimbledon meeting. In the Prince of Wales' prize, which is restricted to winners of National Rifle Association silver and bronze medals, the following Canadians are prizemen: Major Gibson, Thirteenth Battalion, Ontario and Sergt. Major Cruit, Grand Trunk Railway Brigade. In this match, the distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, with seven shots at each range. In the St. George's match Hunter succeeded in winning the third prize, consisting of a bronze cross, a miniature jewel, and £10. The distance was 500 yards, and the number of shots seven."

SPAIN.

SCHEMES TO FORCE PROTESTANTS TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY—THE GOVERNMENT CONCILIATORY TOWARD THE PAPAL POWER—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST REPUBLICAN RISINGS.

SANTANDER, July 20.—The recent detention of Protestant books by the Customs authorities here is believed to be part of a coercive scheme to force active Protestants to leave Spain. This plan, inspired by prominent persons in Madrid, is being executed here by the clergy and the civil governor, who hope by indirect pressure to expel the resident American Evangelical minister. The impression also prevails that the Madrid Government hopes to conciliate the Papal Nuncio and the Moderates with this underhand persecution, while apparently pursuing a liberal policy regarding public worship.

Military precautions are being taken in the large cities against a republican rising.

THE TABLES TURNED—GEN. DORREGARAY SAID TO HAVE RECONCENTRATED THE CARLIST ARMY—REPORTED REVERSES OF THE ALFONSISTS.

LONDON, July 20.—The Carlists claim that Gen. Dorregaray has reconcentrated the whole Carlist Army and entered the Province of Lerida, and that the Alfonsists have retreated from Vittoria, Province of Alava, with several Carlist divisions in pursuit of them.

REJECTION OF A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT HOSTILE TO RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

MADRID, July 20.—The Constitutional Committee has, by a vote of 26 against 7, rejected an amendment to the new Constitution in opposition to the principle of religious liberty.

A DIFFERENT STORY ABOUT GEN. DORREGARAY—HE IS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TO BE WOUNDED AND IN FRANCE.

MADRID, July 20.—An official dispatch is published in the *Tiempo*, reporting that Gen. Dorregaray is wounded, and has taken refuge in France, near Cauterets.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE WHEAT CROP—AN ADVANCE OF FROM ONE TO THREE SHILLINGS IN PRICE—ALL THE MARKETS SCANTILY SUPPLIED—RISE IN PRICES ELSEWHERE ON THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Mark Lane Express* of this week says: In France wheat has advanced in the provinces one to three shillings, and in Paris one shilling and six pence. Flour has advanced two shillings per sack. Here we have yet to learn the full extent of the advance. Before the heaviest rains there was an occasional rise of one to two shillings. Last week's sales were only 3,214 quarters above those of the same week in 1874. Every market is so scantily supplied that we seem to be on the borders of exhaustion, though from the lowest point our averages show a rise of only three shillings and five pence. In Belgium and Holland there has been a moderate rise. Even in Germany, with good prospects, prices are somewhat dearer, while in Hungary, where the crop is enormous, they are also dearer.

MORE HEAVY RAINS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 21—5 A. M.—Heavy rains have been falling in Lancashire and Yorkshire and adjoining counties. The River Calder has overflowed its banks for twenty miles. From Halifax to Burnley the roads are submerged. Many streets and houses in Todmorden and East Woodbridge are flooded. The Don threatens to inundate the low-lying parts of Sheffield. The Ribble has risen and overflowed the country for a distance of thirty miles along its banks.

THE PRESBYTERIAN COUNCIL AND ITS OBJECTS.

LONDON, July 20.—The Council of Delegates from all the Presbyterian Churches in Christendom met in Regent Square to-day, and opened session. Many representatives of the American and Canadian Churches were present. The object of the Council is to demonstrate unity of belief among Protestants, arrange mission work, concentrate the influence of the Church upon educational and social reforms, and organize resistance to infidelity and religious intolerance.

SUBSCRIPTION TO BUILD A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION HALL AT LONDON.

LONDON, July 20.—A few gentlemen, while breakfasting with Mr. Graham, a former Member of Parliament, opened a subscription with $125,000 to build a Young Men's Christian Association hall here.

THE OLDHAM COTTON OPERATIVES REFUSE THEIR EMPLOYERS' TERMS—A DISTURBANCE IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE EXPECTED.

LONDON, July 21.—The cotton mill operatives have held a crowded meeting at Oldham and resolved to refuse the masters' terms fixing the rates of wages. Oldham alone contains 40,000 operatives. The mills in the surrounding district are in an unsettled state. A general rupture in the Lancashire cotton trade may be looked for.

THE AMERICAN DELEGATES TO THE PRESBYTERIAN CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 21—6 A. M.—The delegates attending the Presbyterian Conference number 100. The following American representatives attended yesterday evening: Rev. Mr. Morris, of Cincinnati; Dr. McCosh, of Princeton; Stuart Robinson, of Louisville; Sloan, of Allegheny City, and Schaff and Rogers, of New-York.

FRANCE.

THE ENGLISH CHANNEL TUNNEL BILL TO BE TAKEN UP IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE COMMITTEE TO REPORT IN FAVOR OF A RECESS FROM AUG. 8 TO NOV. 16.

VERSAILLES, July 20.—The Assembly, after disposing of the budget, will take up the bill relative to the proposed tunnel between France and England. A private bill in reference to the same project has already passed the British House of Commons, and is now before the Lords.

The Committee of the Assembly has resolved to report in favor of a recess from Aug. 8 to Nov. 16.

ITALY.

CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY EXPECTED IN ROME IN SEPTEMBER.

FLORENCE, July 20.—The *Journal* of this city says Cardinal McCloskey is expected to arrive in Rome next September to receive the Cardinal's hat from the hands of the Pope, and many American ecclesiastics will accompany him.

RUSSIA.

THE GOVERNMENT TO WITHDRAW ITS PROPOSAL FOR THE CONTINUANCE OF THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, July 20.—The *Daily Telegraph* says Russia has officially announced her intention of withdrawing her proposal for the continuance of the Brussels conference.

THE AMERICAN SQUADRON SAILS FOR HOME.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 20.—The American squadron, which has been visiting this city, has sailed for home. Admiral Worden and his officers were brilliantly entertained during their stay here. The Czar accompanied the Admiral to Cronstadt on his departure.

TURKEY.

THE GOVERNOR OF BOSNIA ORDERED TO SEND TROOPS AGAINST THE INSURGENT HERZEGOVINIANS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 20.—The Turkish Government has ordered the Governor of the Province of Bosnia to dispatch troops against the insurgents in Herzegovina.

CHINA.

AN EMBASSY TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND ABOUT THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

SHANGHAI, July 20.—It is stated that the Government of China proposes to send an embassy to England relative to the murder of Mr. Margary.

A RUNAWAY CASHIER.

THE CASHIER OF THE SAVINGS BANK AT ASHLAND, PENN., DECAMPS WITH $2,500—EXCITEMENT OF THE DEPOSITORS—THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK IN A STATE OF CONFUSION—THE DIRECTORS OFFER TO MEET ALL LIABILITIES—PURSUIT OF THE FUGITIVE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., July 20.—M. M. Mock, Cashier of the Ashland Savings Bank disappeared last Friday night, but the officers kept the matter quiet until Monday morning, when they put up a notice that the bank would be closed until a full investigation could be had. This caused the greatest excitement among the depositors, who are principally poor Germans, and the Directors had a great deal of trouble to convince them that they were by no means so nearly ruined as they thought. An officer was at once put on the track of the Cashier, and he telegraphed to-day that he thought he knew where his man was, and asked for instructions. He was told to follow and capture him, if possible, sparing no expense. Meanwhile, thorough examination of the books is being made, and it is found that Mock took with him $2,000 in greenbacks belonging to the bank, and a check for $500 more. How much he may have stolen from the depositors can only be ascertained by examining and comparing their books. His accounts were found to be in a fearful state of confusion, and his managment of the bank's affairs has been so reckless as to amount to criminality. The Directors will have to advance funds to place the bank in a solvent state, but they declare their willingness to do this and to meet every obligation as it matures, as well as to honor all checks and drafts. They expect to be able to resume business in a week or ten days. The bank's foreign business was principally with Philadelphia houses.

GOV. TILDEN'S RETURN TO ALBANY.

THE GOVERNOR'S HEALTH—THE CANAL INVESTIGATION TO RECEIVE A NEW IMPETUS.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Gov. Tilden arrived here on the Saratoga train at 8 o'clock this evening.

The Governor is in excellent health. A few days' relaxation have obliterated all traces of the fatigue occasioned by the arduous labors of the session.

It is expected that the canal investigations and the sequels thereto will now receive a new impetus.

THE LOUISIANA STATE FRAUDS.

THE EXAMINERS FIND EVIDENCE OF GROSS CULPABILITY—GOV. KELLOGG ASKS THE ATTORNEY GENERAL TO BRING THE GUILTY ONES TO JUSTICE.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Gov. Kellogg has addressed a letter to the Attorney General, inclosing a report of the experts appointed by him to examine into the condition of the Auditor's office, in which he says: "The investigations that have taken place before both the civil and criminal courts, and the investigation and report of the State examiners, disclose gross culpability on the part of other persons, whose acts have injured the State, and for years have cast discredit on the Government. I especially call your attention to the record in this respect, and request that you will immediately take prompt measures to bring to justice all those who have been guilty of defrauding the State, as disclosed by these inquiries."

THE LOST BALLOON.

NO CONFIRMATION OF PROF. DONALDSON'S REPORTED LANDING AT SOUTH HAVEN—THE LAKE BEING SEARCHED FOR THE BODIES.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Nothing whatever has been learned to corroborate the story of the Donaldson balloon having landed in the vicinity of South Haven, Mich. The telegraph operator at that point knew nothing of it last night, and communication with that section is severed to-day. The story is generally discredited here. Rewards amounting to $700 have been offered for the recovery of the bodies of the aeronauts, and steamtugs are now hunting the lake for them.

THE COMMITTEE OF LIBERALS.

THE NINE LIBERALS IN SESSION AT SARATOGA—THEIR DOUBTS AS TO THE BEST TIME AND PLACE FOR THEIR CONVENTION—THEIR PREFERENCE THOUGHT TO BE FOR THE REPUBLICANS RATHER THAN FOR THE DEMOCRATS—THEIR PROBABLE ACTION—REUBEN E. FENTON'S ASPIRATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 20.—The subcommittee of nine, appointed by the Liberals, came to Saratoga with a view of meeting to confer as to the expediency of holding their State Convention simultaneously with the Democratic or Republican State Convention, or subsequent to both. Gen. E. Merritt, Gen. John Cochrane, and Congressman B. A. Willis are the chief members of the two committees that will meet to-morrow for the purpose above stated. Whether this subcommittee decide to hold a convention or not is a minor question. One of greater importance is the position of the Liberals toward the other two parties. The Republicans who are here are of the opinion that they are more inclined to throw their fortunes with the Republicans than the Democrats. In the first place they pinned themselves to the opposition to the third term question. Anything in the platform of the Republican State Convention, looking to a third term would undoubtedly repel the main body of Liberals. In other respects, a platform similar to the Iowa resolutions on the money question would be acceptable to them. The majority of the Liberals would rather seek an excuse to return to the Republicans, so far as present circumstances indicate, than to affiliate with the Democrats, with whom Congressman Willis seems to want to make his bed, having been elected mainly by them to his present position. This subcommittee, acting under the direction of Reuben E. Fenton, will do nothing, so far as I can now learn, but temporize. They will make a "statement," according to custom, but that they will decide as to when and where a Liberal Convention shall be held does not now appear as probable as that they will meet, talk, and adjourn to a future day to await action by the two great parties. It is said here that ex-Gov. Fenton would not be averse to allowing his name to be placed on the Republican ticket for Congress in the Chautauqua District, if some minor differences could be adjusted.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE ON THE EVE OF THE CONVENTION—THE DEFEAT OF THE DEMOCRATIC RING NOW IN POWER THE MAIN ISSUE—GOV. GROOME WITHDRAWS HIS NAME, LEAVING CARROLL AND HAMILTON AS CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR—HAMILTON LIKELY TO WIN AGAINST THE RING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—The city is in a hubbub of excitement to-night. The Democratic State Convention to nominate Governor, Controller, and Attorney General meets to-morrow, and all the delegates are in town. The fight is to defeat the Democratic Ring now controlling affairs in the State. The Ring candidates for Governor were John Lee Carroll and Gov. Groome, the present incumbent. The candidate of the opposition to the Ring is ex-Senator Hamilton. At a late hour to-night Groome was persuaded to withdraw, and the fight is now narrowed down to Carroll and Hamilton. If Carroll succeeds, it means a continuance of the corruption that has prevailed in the State Government ever since the Democracy came into power. The ticket now named as most probable to win is Hamilton for Governor, Clarke for Attorney General, and Miller for Controller. This would be an utter defeat of the Ring, and would involve an exposure of the Tammany practices that have robbed the city and State of millions of dollars.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

AMENDMENT OF THE AMERICAN LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY BILL—A NEW CHARTER GRANTED TO THE SHARPE RIFLE COMPANY—THE SUPREME COURT DECIDES THE LOCAL OPTION LAW CONSTITUTIONAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 20.—The House of Representatives has amended the bill concerning the American National Life and Trust Company of New-Haven, providing that the question of the value of assets shall be decided by the Chief Justice of the Supreme and a Judge of the Superior Court, and if the company and the Insurance Commissioner fail to agree on the value of assets on the 1st of September, the property shall go into the hands of the Commissioner, pending the judicial proceedings.

The Legislature has granted to the Sharpe Rifle Company a special charter giving valuable privileges and extending their capital stock $1,000,000.

The Supreme Court of the State has decided the local option feature of the license law constitutional.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 21—1 A. M.—The barometer is higher over the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts; it has fallen over the northern sections, being lowest over the northern portions of New-York and New-England. Occasional rains have fallen from Georgia to New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, in the Ohio Valley, and in Dakota. The temperature has slightly risen from the Upper Mississippi Valley eastward over the lower lake region to New-England, and in the Carolinas. The Mississippi River has continued slowly rising at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIS.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States slight changes in barometer and temperature, south-west to south-east winds, partly cloudy weather, and local rains in the former and west Gulf States.

For the Tennessee and the Ohio Valleys, rising or stationary barometer, variable winds, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rains.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, stationary to falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the lower lake region, rising barometer, westerly to southerly winds, slightly warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, southerly to westerly winds, and occasional rains, followed by rising barometer, warmer, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

The Mississippi continues slowly rising at Cairo, Memphis, and Vicksburg.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	69°	62°	3:30 P. M.	92°	72°
6 A. M.	72°	63°	6 P. M.	85°	68°
9 A. M.	76°	67°	9 P. M.	76°	65°
12 M.	83°	76°	12 P. M.	75°	65°

Average temperature yesterday.......67¼°
Average temperature for corresponding date last last year.......78½°

ENTRIES FOR THE POUGHKEEPSIE RACES.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 20.—The entries for the August meeting of the Hudson River Driving Park will close in this city to-morrow night, July 21. Arrangements have been made with all the railroads and boats for transportation at reduced rates.

THE BANKERS AT SARATOGA

THE CONVENTION OPENED AND ORGANIZED YESTERDAY.

THE LIST OF DELEGATES—ELECTION OF OFFICERS—SPEECH OF CHAIRMAN HALL, OF BOSTON—THE ANNOYANCES OF THE BANKING BUSINESS—SPECIE PAYMENTS—RESOLUTIONS AND ADDRESSES—LOCAL TAXATION OF BANKS—THE USURY LAW—THE CONVENTION DECLINES TO HEAR EX-GOV. BIGLER, OF THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

The Bankers' Convention began to-day at this place in the Town Hall. The preliminaries for it were arranged last night at the meeting of the committee at the Grand Union Hotel, and precisely at the hour designated for calling the representatives to order they were present in large numbers, wearing the badges distributed to them by Mr. Leabe yesterday at the First National Bank, and Mr. Richards, of the banking institution adjacent. The following is a complete list of those who had registered their names with the Reception Committee up to 2 P. M. to-day:

Alabama.—Josiah Morris, banker, Montgomery; James A. Farley, Montgomery; R. H. Isbell, banker, Talladega; William C. Armstrong, City National Bank, Selma; W. White, Selma Savings Bank, Selma; R. F. B. Jones, National Bank, Birmingham; J. B. McMillan, Savings Bank, Mobile.

Arkansas.—Logan H. Roots, Merchants' National Bank, Little Rock; Logan H. Rood, National Branch, Western Arkansas, Fort Smith.

California.—R. H. McDonald, Pacific Bank, San Francisco; Alfred P. Elfelt, San Francisco.

Connecticut.—C. H. Street, Fairfield County National Bank, Norwalk; William L. Gilbert, Hurlbut National Bank, West Winsted; Charles W. Cale, Thames National Bank, Norwich; C. A. Chapman, First National Bank, Suffield; A. B. Mygatt, National Bank Examiner of Connecticut, New-Milford; J. C. Bradley, Merchants' National Bank, New-Haven; L. S. Hotchkiss, New-Haven County National Bank, New-Haven; H. B. Drew, Connecticut National Bank, Bridgeport; Z. A. Storrs, Hartford.

Delaware.—J. W. H. Watson, Newport National Bank, Newport.

District of Columbia.—C. G. Prentiss, German-American Savings Bank, Washington.

Florida.—T. W. C. Moore, First National Bank of Florida, Jacksonville.

Georgia.—S. H. Hawkins, the Bank of Americus, Americus.

Illinois.—E. H. Palmer, First National Bank, Danville; M. V. Denny, First National Bank, Greenville; W. A. Sanborn, First National Bank, Sterling; W. M. Dustin, Lincoln; T. D. Brewster, First National Bank, Peru; George R. Gibson, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Mattoon; C. H. Hailes & Sons, Greenville; P. L. Mitchell, First National Bank, Rock Island; T. S. Robinson, Rock Island National Bank, Rock Island; G. A. Ives, Union National Bank, Chicago; J. H. McVicker, National Bank of Commerce, Chicago; L. J. Gage, First National Bank, Chicago; J. A. Beach, Bunker Hill Bank, Bunker Hill; John J. Taylor, First National Bank, Fairburg; F. S. Mosher, Sandwich Bank, Sandwich; W. E. Hayward, Banker, Pana; J. A. Hayward, Hayward & Schuyler, Pana; W. E. Carlin, Cross, Carlin & Co., Jerseyville; L. W. Guirteau, Second National Bank, Freeport; W. H. Lamb, First National Bank, Tuscola; S. Lisem, German-American Bank, Quincy; George Schneider, National Bank of Illinois, Chicago; S. Myers, Savings Bank, Chicago; W. H. Ridgley, Ridgley National Bank, Springfield;

Indiana.—F. A. W. Davis, Indiana Banking Company, Indianapolis; Charles Decker, Evansville; T. S. Veeder, First National Bank, Attica; W. C. Winstandley, National Bank, Bedford; Samuel Bayard, Evansville National Bank, Evansville; John E. Corwin, Madison County Bank, Anderson; P. C. Decker, German National Bank, Evansville; J. E. Burson, Muncie National Bank, Muncie.

Iowa.—W. W. McKnight, First National Bank, Winterset; S. A. Knapp, Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Vinton; C. W. Tracker, First National Bank, Marshaltown; E. W. Brownel, Keokuk National Bank, Keokuk; John Nollen, National Bank, Pella; J. W. Thomas, First National Bank, Lansing; Thomas Arthur, First National Bank, Newton; O. B. Dutton.

Nevada.—James L. Beore, City National Bank, Cedar Rapids; C. H. Farwell, First National Bank, Waterloo.

Kansas.—F. M. Davis, Farmers' Savings Bank, La Cygne; G. A. Scovill, Merchants' National Bank, Fort Scott; A. Mathewson, First National Bank, Parsons.

Kentucky.—T. B. Wright, Deposit Bank, Bowling Green; L. C. Murray, Kentucky National Bank, Louisville; J. W. Proctor, Central National Bank, Danville; J. J. Howe, John Howe & Sons, Carrollton.

Lousiana.—W. H. Kinnard, Lancaster; J. J. Tarleton, Citizens' Bank, New-Orleans.

Maine.—W. A. Winship, Casco National Bank, Portland; C. Payson, Merchants' National Bank, Portland.

Maryland.—John Hurst, National Exchange Bank, Baltimore; D. Armon, Second National Bank, Cumberland; J. T. Smith, National Bank of Baltimore, Baltimore.

Massachusetts.—Royal B. Conant, Eliot National Bank, Boston; William H. Foster, Asiatic National Bank, Salem; James H. Waite, Orange National Bank, Orange; Henry Roberts, First National Bank, Northampton; Charles B. Hall, the Boston National Bank, Boston; Luther Bodman, Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton; E. F. Morris, Munson National Bank, Munson; J. H. Webb, National Exchange Bank, Salem; T. C. Merrill, Warren National Bank, Peabody; J. N. Stoddard, Plymouth National Bank, Plymouth; W. S. Morrissey, Old Colony National Bank, Plymouth; B. S. Fisk, National Bank of Brighton, Boston; E. S. Francis, Pittsfield National Bank, Pittsfield; E. P. Wilkinson, Adams National Bank, North Adams; Edward Tyler, Suffolk National Bank, Boston; Charles F. Smith, Continental National Bank, Boston; J. M. Fraham, Boylston National Bank, Fitchburg; N. Tyler, Five-cent Savings Bank, Lowell; J. T. Kimball, Appleton National Bank, Lowell; A. R. Warner, Crocker National Bank, Turner's Falls; A. S. Wenmen, Miller's River National Bank; Athol; H. K. Simons, Franklin County National Bank, Greenfield; P. H. Lunt, Ocean National Bank, Newburyport; T. Warner, Jr., Chicopee National Bank, Springfield; George C. Leach, People's National Bank, Boston; H. C. Perkins, Jr., Mount Vernon National Bank, Boston; C. B. Wilson, Eleventh Ward National Bank, Boston; H. Hooker, First National Bank, Westfield; William Mixter, Ware National Bank, Ware; J. W. Stevens, First National Bank, Greenfield; T. Winship, National Bank of South Reading, Wakefield; L. Warner, Hampshire County National Bank, Northampton; James Torry, National Bank, Quincy.

Michigan.—S. B. Robinson, First National Bank, Allegan; George Starr, Coldwater National Bank, Coldwater; R. T. Taylor, First National Bank, Franklin; R. T. Overstreet, Second National Bank, Franklin; J. D. Hayes, Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank, Detroit; Douglass Hoyt, Merchants' National Bank, East Saginaw; S. L. Withey, First National Bank, Grand Rapids; B. E. Warren, First National Bank, Bay City.

Minnesota.—E. S. Edgerton, Second National Bank, St. Paul; R. J. Baldwin, State National Bank, Minneapolis.

Missouri.—S. J. Pawlet, Provident Saving Institution, St. Louis; E. C. Breck, Exchange Bank, St. Louis; James T. Howenstein, Valley National Bank, St. Louis; R. L. McElhany, First National Bank, Springfield; J. O. Hackaday, National Bank, Columbia; R. Randall, Manufacturers' Savings Bank, St. Louis; Charles A. Dickey, Second National Bank, St. Louis; J. L. Stephens, Central National Bank, Booneville; H. M. Noel, Security Bank, St. Louis; Robert Campbell, Merchants' National Bank, St. Louis.

Nebraska.—Ezra Willard, Omaha National Bank, Omaha.

New Hampshire.—D. J. Noyes, Dartmouth National Bank, Hanover; C. A. Hatch, Littleton National Bank, Littleton; T. A. McKean, National Bank of Nashua; J. A. Spalding, First National Bank, Nashua; E. P. Kimball, First National Bank, Portsmouth.

New-Jersey.—R. H. Hann, First National Bank, Washington; Lewis C. Reese, National Bank, Phillipsburg; W. A. Leroy, Ocean County National Bank, Toms River; James W. Plume, Manufacturers' National Bank, Newark; C. C. Dunham, National Bank, Flemington; Edward Howe, Princeton National Bank, Princeton; J. Swinburn, First National Bank, Paterson; Charles Whitehead, First National Bank, Trenton; W. P. Thompson, First National Bank, Elizabeth; J. C. Gaston, First National Bank, Newark; C. E. Elmer, Cumberland National Bank, Bridgeton; William G. Nixon, Cumberland National Bank, Bridgewater.

New-York.—A. W. Sherman, Dry Goods Bank, New-York; George W. Perkins, Hanover National Bank, New-York; D. S. Greenbaum, Greenbaum Bros. & Co., New-York; James Buell, Importers' and Traders' National Bank, New-York; D. W. Peatshall, Lyons National Bank, Lyons; Warren Newton, National Bank of Norwich, Norwich; J. S. Leake, First National Bank, Saratoga Springs; M. S. Sanford, Geneva National Bank, Geneva; J. B. Thomas, S. C. Partridge Bank, Ovid; H. F. Huntington, Commercial Bank of Rochester, Rochester; C. H. Chapin, Bank of Rochester, Rochester; Leander Fitts, First National Bank, Moravia; C. Hulbert, Union Savings Bank, Saratoga Springs; E. Gridley, White's Bank of Buffalo, Buffalo; A. P. Palmer, Albany City National Bank, Albany; G. Clements, State Bank of Fort Edward, Fort Edward; John Hall, John Hall & Co., Fort Ann; Adam W. Kline, Manufacturers' National Bank, Amsterdam; D. Cady, First National Bank, Amsterdam; E. Andrews, Washington County National Bank, Greenwich; Murray Hubbard, the National Bank of Cohoes, Cohoes; N. W. Frost, Manufacturers' Bank of Cohoes, Cohoes; Francis B. Foster, Foster, Laidlaugh & Co., New-York; W. H. Hollister, Kountze Brothers, New-York; William R. Osborn, City National Bank, Binghamton; Erastus Ross, Merchants' National Bank, Binghamton; Ransom Balcom, First National Bank, Binghamton; T. Hoyle, First National Bank, Champlain; W. B. Conant, banker, Albany; H. C. Brewster, Traders' National Bank, Rochester; Theodore W. Tone, Stellheimen, Tone & Co., Rochester; B. S. W. Clark, Farmers' National Bank, Malone; L. C. Wead, National Bank, Malone; D. H. Marsh, First National Bank, Groton; N. D. Wendell, Merchants' National Bank, Albany; E. A. Groesbeck, National Commercial Bank, Albany; A. D. Morford, Rockland County National Bank, Nyack; W. M. Vermilye, New-York; D. E. Swan, Claremont Savings Bank, New-York; D. D. Cassidy, Farmers' National Bank, Amsterdam; H. J. D. Minor, H. J. Minor & Co.'s Bank, Dunkirk; W. J. Coleman, Lake Shore Banking Company, Dunkirk; C. W. Hatch, E. S. Card & Co., Cazenovia; George F. Vail, Bull's Head Bank, New-York; Eli Perry, Albany; David Utley, Fort Stanwix Bank, Rome; E. J. Brown, Manhattan Savings Institution, New-York; C. H. Holken, Savings Bank, Saratoga Springs; M. Goldman, broker, New-York; Julius A. Kohn, New-York; Augustus B. Elfelt, New-York; E. Stillin, Central National Bank, New-York; J. H. Farrington, First National Bank, Saratoga Springs; D. B. Wenton, Addison Bank, Addison; George Pratt, First National Bank, Binghamton; George C. N. Jordan, Third National Bank, New-York; O. H. Neher, Neher & Calder, Troy; Warren Newton, National Bank of Norwich; J. J. Crouse, State Bank, Syracuse; Matthew J. Meyers, State Bank, Syracuse; George B. Leonard, First National Bank, Syracuse; George F. Baker, First National Bank, New-York; George Osten, Troy City National Bank, Troy; J. J. Vail, Commercial Bank, Brooklyn; John Ward, Commercial Bank, Brooklyn; E. F. Smith, Third National Bank, Buffalo; George Innes, Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie; J. H. Loomis, J. H. Loomis & Son, Attica; H. H. Nazro, Ninth National Bank, New-York; Henry Tallmadge, Henry Tallmadge & Co., New-York; S. M. Clement, Marine Bank, Buffalo; William A. Wait, Glen's Falls National Bank, Glen's Falls; G. B. Culver, North Granville National Bank, North Granville; Charles G. Burke, Burke & Hely, Little Falls; J. W. Cronkhite, St. Johnsville National Bank, St. Johnsville; F. Boynton, First National Bank, Cortland; W. C. Bronson, banker, Painted Post; J. Monroe Smith, William C. Bunson's Bank, Painted Post; B. F. Bancroft, National Bank of Salem, Salem; E. S. Gillet, National Mohawk River Bank, Fonda; W. D. West, National Fulton County Bank, Gloversville; Sidney A. Dwight, National Bank of Coxsackie, Coxsackie; W. M. Collum, First National Bank, Sandy Hill; F. Gorton, Flour City National Bank, Rochester; T. J. Leach, Salt Springs National Bank, Syracuse; Lucius Gleason, Third National Bank, Syracuse; Charles Thompson, Mohawk National Bank, Schenectady; D. W. Van Hoevenbergh, Saratoga County Bank, Waterford; G. H. Stewart, Saratoga County Bank, Waterford; John B. Hall, Hanover National Bank, New-York; C. E. Upton, City Bank, Rochester; R. H. Thurman, First National Bank, Troy; N. Wyckoff, First National Bank, Brooklyn; D. Maujer, First National Bank, Brooklyn; D. C. Ellis, Albany; J. R. Van Wagener, First National Bank, Oxford; S. H. Richards, Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs.

Ohio.—R. A. Robinson, First National Bank, Washington; H. E. Parsons, Farmers' National Bank of Ashtabula, Ashtabula; O. Ballard, Jr., First National Bank of Circleville, Circleville; Thomas F. McGrew, Mad River National Bank, Springfield; W. W. Griffith, Merchants' National Bank, Toledo; William H. Lamprecht, South Cleveland Banking Company, Cleveland; A. H. Moss, First National Bank, Sandusky; E. C. Bodman, Northern National Bank, Toledo; M. T. Galbreath, First National Bank, Ripley; M. Harvey, Effinger National Valley Bank, Staunton; J. H. Bowman, Bowman Bros., Circleville; John J. Ingalls, the Union Bank, Zanesville; J. M. C. Marble, Emerson & Marble, Van Wirt; George J. Margarm, Second National Bank, Youngstown; H. Tod, Second National Bank, Youngstown; J. H. McEwen, Youngstown Savings Loan Association, Youngstown; R. McCurdy, First National Bank, Youngstown; William Powers, First National Bank, Youngstown; H. O. Moss, First National Bank, Sandusky.

Pennsylvania.—W. B. Roberts, Roberts & Co., Titusville; John B. Smith, First National Bank of Plymouth, Plymouth; W. H. Smith, Artisans' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg; John D. Scully, First National Bank, Pittsburg; S. S. Graham, Dollar Savings Bank, Brownsville; William R. Bowman, Bros & Bun, Waverly; E. R. Kramer, First National Bank, Allegheny; R. B. Francis, Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny; A. Garrison, Diamond National Bank, Pittsburg; W. J. Kountze, Pittsburg Savings Bank, Pittsburg; E. M. Curtis, Grandier Bro.'s Bank, Tideout; E. C. Hoag, Exchange Bank, Titusville; E. Bowen, Bowen & Fox, Philadelphia; G. C. Hide, Second National Bank, Titusville; William J. Alexander, Alexander & Co., Monongahela City; B. K. Jameson, banker, Philadelphia; Charles E. Speer, First National Bank, Pittsburg; F. R. Shelton, Manayunk Bank, Philadelphia; Morton McMichael, Jr., First National Bank, Philadelphia; P. A. Keller, Union National Bank, Philadelphia.

Rhode Island.—L. M. Ballew, Woonsocket National Bank, Woonsocket.

South Carolina.—William B. Burden, Bank of Charleston, Charleston; Samuel B. Clowney, Winnsboro' National Bank, Winnsboro'.

Texas.—R. D. Gribble, Citizens' Savings Bank, Jefferson; J. L. Leonard, Adams & Leonard, Dallas; W. D. Scogin, John B. Jones & Co., Dallas; J. M. Brownson, banker, Victoria; E. J. Frye, Raguet & Fry, Marshall; E. F. Baxter, Austin; H. Warren, banker, Weatherford.

Vermont.—M. W. Cole, Castleton National Bank, Castleton; W. W. French, National Bank, Barre; E. H. Phelps, First National Bank, Fairhaven; Ira Callen, First National Bank, Fairhaven; G. R. Bottum, Baxter National Bank, Rutland; C. E. Bush, First National Bank, Orwell; S. W. Powell, National Bank of Rutland, Rutland; Henry Field, Rutland County Nation Bank, Rutland; John A. Butler, West River National Bank, Jamaica; L. R. Graves, First National Bank, Bennington; C. E. Houghton, First National Bank, North Bennington; W. H. Cummings, National Bank of Newbury, Lisbon; C. N. Bishop, Vermont Bank, St. Albans.

Virginia.—C. R. Bishop, Commercial National Bank, Petersburg; J. W. Lockwood, National Bank of Virginia, Richmond.

Wisconsin.—N. B. Van Slyk, First National Bank of Madison; B. B. Northrup, Manufacturers' National Bank, Racine; Henry Strong, First National Bank, Green Bay.

A little after 11 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. Scully, who nominated Mr. Upton, of Rochester, as temporary Chairman, and on motion thereafter it was resolved that they should appoint a committee of nine on permanent organization. The following gentlemen were chosen: E. C. Breck, of St. Louis; A. P. Palmer, Albany; R. B. Conant, Boston; Morton McMichael, Philadelphia; George W. Perkins, New-York; W. A. D. Hayes, Detroit; J. L. Leonard, Dallas, Texas; George A. Ives, Chicago; J. W. Lockwood, Richmond, Va. Mr. Cadder, of Philadelphia, then moved that Gov. Bigler, the Financial Agent of the Centennial, should be invited to address the meeting to-morrow, but after two proposals of the question, the motion did not prevail, a very large majority voting against it. The declaration of the result by the chair was hailed with applause, and evidently gratified the convention.

Mr. A. W. Sherman, of New-York, next requested that Hon. J. Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New-York, be asked to give the convention his views on several financial topics; but that gentleman declined to do so at this time, not denying, however, that he might be induced to speak before the convention closed. The committee, after a very brief retirement, reported the following names as their recommendations for permanent officers in the organization: Chairman, Hon. C. B. Hall, of Boston; Secretary, Mr. Howenstein, Cashier of the Valley National Bank, of St. Louis; Treasurer, A. W. Sherman, Cashier of the Dry Goods Bank of New-York City. The committee likewise recommended that the list of Vice-Presidents be composed of one delegate from each State and Territory represented in the convention, to be named in the morning at the opening of the second day's session.

On taking the chair Mr. Hall made a short speech, thanking the convention that had conferred such an honor on him. He recognized, in the organization of the meeting a very high compliment to New-England, which he thought had not so good a claim to the offices conferred upon it as many of the New-York State banking magnates, to whom it might have been properly tendered. He accepted the Presidency strictly under the call prepared by the committee, noting particularly that section which stated that no political or sectional topic should be introduced into the deliberations. While clinging to what he deemed the central feature of the document—pleasure, fellowship, and closer union—he could not refrain from referring to what was ever present in the minds of officers of banking institutions—existing annoyances. They were numerous, but he would merely mention two or three. First was that of the two-cent stamp, which was felt by every gentleman who drew a check, and which returned certainly not more than $150,000 a year; also the war tax, under which every man in his business had labored when other disadvantages had been removed; thus, too, there was the half per cent. tax on capital in this State, and the levy on deposits. Then the speaker turned to the question of specie resumption, saying we all want to get back to it because it is what we seem to need; but he was not one of those who thought that the prosperity of the country depended on its immediate renewal. [Applause.] England had shown that a nation could go twenty-seven years prosperously without resuming specie payment after a great war. The question settled itself there, as it will undoubtedly here, in a very natural way. He commended the present system of banking institutions throughout the country, and the act under which they exist, and which will only need occasional amendment in the future to meet exigencies. With another grateful tribute to the men whom he styled the holiday givers, Mr. Hall closed and was warmly applauded.

Mr. Hall's last remark was that when the convention was fully organized no business should be transacted that might not tend to the fulfillment of the purposes expressed in the call.

Mr. Upton, of Rochester, suggested that the question of local taxation of the banks in the State of New-York, which was simply outrageous, and demanded immediate remedial measures, was a fit subject for the consideration of the convention. The assessments in each district were largely discretionary with the assessors. The usury law, too, was calculated not so much for protection as to help an astute rascal to swindle honest men. He intimated that, in his judgment, the appointment of a committee to deliberate on the subject and report these views back to the convention, would be wise.

Before any action was taken on this subject, on motion of Mr. Buell, of New-York, a Committee on Resolutions was appointed by the Chair as follows: E. Buell, New-York; J. Noyes, Hanover, Mass.; Luther Bodman, Northampton, Mass.; John Hurst, Baltimore; L. J. Gage, Chicago; J. A. Lockwood, Richmond; D. S. Puntup, Rome, Ga.; Edward Taylor, Boston; James J. Tarlton, New-Orleans; C. H. Chapin, Rochester; John D. Scully, Pittsburg, Penn.

Thomas F. McGraw, of Springfield, Ohio, then offered the following resolution, which was referred to the newly-appointed committee for consideration:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention that an act to provide for the resumption of specie payments, approved Jan. 14, 1875, ought to be amended so as to provide for the gradual contraction of all the legal tender circulation, and the time of resumption extended to the 1st of January, 1885, to afford time for the business of the country to adjust itself to the change without a sudden fall of prices.

Mr. Howe, of Pennsylvania moved that a committee of five be appointed to consider the usury laws, which was deemed hardly in order by the Chair.

Mr. S. D. Hays, of Detroit, offered his resolution, which was also referred to the committee.

Whereas, The commercial interests of the country are at times subject to sudden fluctuations in values of the productions of the country, causing alarm and distrust among bankers and capitalists, and causing stringent money markets, while at other times there is an apparent large surplus of money seeking investment, and as there are causes for such changes in business that might be avoided, therefore

Resolved, That this convention deems the subject of the commercial crisis or monetary panic a proper one for discussion with a view to ascertaining the cause and the means necessary for preventing them.

Mr. McGraw then asked that the subject of usury laws be also referred to the Committee on Resolutions, and it was so ordered.

Before this was achieved, however, some discussion arose as to the propriety of this convention's considering a law which was in operation in New-York and some other States, but not in all.

The President asked to what law the gentleman referred as none such existed in Massachusetts.

The debate was of a friendly character, and the matter was adjusted as above indicated.

Mr. Foster, of Texas, here offered the following resolution.

Whereas, experience has shown that the retention of usury laws in certain States is utterly impracticable for the purpose desired; therefore,

Resolved, That this convention will use every effort, either as a body or as individuals, to get such laws passed by the Legislatures or the Congress of the United States as will allow free trade in money between borrowers and lenders to be regulated simply by the supply and demand.

Mr. Hays thought the convention had reached a point where it would be necessary to decide whether its character should be national with State branches, and to define the organization.

Mr. Van Slyke, of Wisconsin, moved the appointment of a committee of nine to report a form of permanent organization of the National Bankers' Association.

It is but proper to say that at this stage of the convention, motions, resolutions, and suggestions were offered simply as feelers.

Mr. Gaston, of Newark, N. J., presented the following: "Should a bank indorsement upon a note or check be held as a guarantee of all previous indorsements, whether made by principal or attorney?"

Mr. Roots, of Arkansas, in presenting the following resolution, remarked that it would be well to increase the number of the Committee on Resolutions by adding one representative from each State and Territory:

Resolved, That requiring national banks to redeem their circulation, while in good condition for use at any other locality than the bank of issue, is an unjust hardship that should be repealed at the earliest possible moment.

The matter was compromised by adding Mr. Roots to the committee.

On motion of Mr. Griffin, of Toledo, the convention was asked to reconsider the vote whereby it had decided not to hear ex-Gov. Bigler, which was denied, and after some debate the convention adjourned till 10 A. M., to-morrow. The Committee on Resolutions remained in the hall after the adjournment.

The Committee on Resolutions held several sessions during the day, and, it is understood, devoted their attention more particularly to the usury law and how to amend it, and also to the question of bank local taxation. It is believed to-night that these two topics will engross the greater part of the discussions that may be had during the coming days. A great many bankers have arrived during the evening in addition to those already named.

SWITZERLAND TO PARTICIPATE IN THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Information was received to-day at the United States Centennial rooms that the Swiss Federal Assembly, on the report and recommendation of the Federal Council, has resolved and decreed the official participation of Switzerland in the international Exhibition in this city, and has granted an appropriation of $50,000, gold, for that purpose.

THE POLICE VIEW OF CRIME.

THEIR STORIES TO THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

THE CAPTAINS UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION—CAPT. BYRNES' HELPLESSNESS—HIS EFFORTS TO BREAK UP GAMBLING, &C.—WHIPPING AS A PREVENTIVE OF CRIME—REFLECTIONS UPON SOME POLICE JUSTICES—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE CAPTAINS—TESTIMONY OF THE ONLY POLICE CAPTAIN AGAINST WHOM THERE ARE NO CHARGES.

The Legislative Committee on Crime in New-York, and its causes, met again yesterday in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Thomas Cooper Campbell presiding. Messrs. John T. McGowan, Jacob Hess, and L. C. Dessar were the other members of the committee present. The audience was considerable, and was mainly composed of Police Captains, sporting men, and persons of less respectable occupations, who were compelled to attend. The only witnesses examined yesterday were Police Captains, and the burden of their testimony was the great difficulty in procuring the arrests of gamblers, and the absolute impossibility of securing a conviction, or even an arraignment upon trial. When criminals of this class were committed for trial, bail was quickly forthcoming, but in no instances were the cases sent to the District Attorney for presentation to the Grand Jury, and the parties themselves were permitted to pursue their nefarious callings unmolested, or if again arrested, to be released with equal certainty and dispatch. The innocence of some of the Police Captains with respect to gambling and disreputable houses in their precincts was singularly childlike and unsuspecting, and they professed entire ignorance concerning institutions of this description which are notoriously controlled by individuals of political prominence in this City. The most important testimony given during the day was that of Capt. Byrnes, of the Twenty-fifth Precinct. He presented a very large record of arrests made by him during his connection with the Fifteenth Precinct, one of the worst in this City, and gave evidence of ineffective efforts made by him to bring the question of the existence of these disreputable places to a direct issue. His statement of the non-prosecution of these cases suggested a disregard of official duty somewhere, after persons have been committed for trial, and to the elucidation of the obstacle which was here presented the attention of the committee and its counsel will, in course of time, it is announced, be directed.

Previous to the commencement of the proceedings, yesterday, the Chairman asked Mr. Townsend, the counsel, if he had any statement which he desired to spread upon the record as bearing upon the arrest of any persons who had been before the committee.

Mr. Townsend stated in reply the circumstances connected with the arrest of Annie Small, which have been published, and her committal for trial on a charge of perjury at the instance of Capt. McCullough. He mentioned the statement of Annie Small to the effect that Capt. McCullough would drive her out of the City if she appeared to give evidence before the committee, and he should take such steps with regard to certiorari as he should deem proper in the premises.

Superintendent Walling produced, in obedience to a subpœna issued to Commissioner Matsell, the returns of the various Police Captains made in July, of the number of reputed gambling, policy, banco, and disreputable houses in their precincts.

Capt. Henry Burden was recalled, and said that he was Captain of the precinct in which Mr. Nathan was murdered in the Spring of 1870. The house was then under the charge of the men in his precinct, and those from Police Head-quarters under command of Superintendent Jourdan. The head-quarters men had the working of the case for presentation to the Coroner, but he could not tell who they were. The Superintendent had charge of the case, and whatever information he obtained in respect to it he communicated in writing to Mr. Jourdan. If there was any evidence excluded at the Coroner's inquest he knew nothing of it.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. BYRNES.

Thomas Byrnes, Captain of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, testified: I have been on the Police Force since 1863, and have been a Captain six years; I have been Captain of the Twenty-third, Twenty-first, and Fifteenth Precincts; I don't think there was any gambling in the Twenty-first, and I am sure there was none in the Twenty-third Precinct; there might have been some policy-shops in the Twenty-first, but I don't think there were any in the Twenty-third Precinct; I don't think I closed any, and I don't believe I reported the existence of any to the Superintendent; in these precincts I did not discover any myself; it was too far up town for concert saloons or mock-auctions; there might have been some fortune-tellers, but I did not know of them; I don't know whether fortune-tellers advertised in the public journals, because I was not in the habit of reading them; when I was in charge of the Fifteenth Precinct I found that some panel-houses existed there; on one occasion a man complained of being robbed in a house under my jurisdiction, and I induced him to point it out to me; upon inquiry I found that the house was a respectable one, but that the first floor, which was furnished, had been engaged by a man and woman whom the owner considered respectable; they had used the rooms for the purposes of panel robbery, but by some unaccountable means they heard that I visited the premises and they never returned, so that no arrest was made; another case was reported to me in the precinct where furnished rooms were engaged by two women for panel purposes; the man who was robbed failed to identify any of the women in the house as the one who robbed him, and no arrest was made; I was also informed at another time that the notorious "Shang" Morris, who escaped from Sing Sing, engaged a basement which he intended for this purpose, and, with some of my men, I went there to effect his arrest; I found Morris and one man hidden in one closet, and two others concealed in another; they assaulted me and a fight occurred; we succeeded, however, in bringing them to the station, but after a day or two they were discharged, there being no evidence to warrant their committal. These are the only cases that I know of during my three years and four months' connection with the Fifteenth Precinct. I don't recollect a place kept by "Johnny" Murphy, and I don't think I carried it before Judge Cox at Jefferson Market Police Court. A banco house in Broadway, I remember, was seized by orders from Head-quarters, and the people left there afterward.

Q.—In regard to gambling-houses—were there any in your precinct at the time? A.—Yes, Sir; there was one in Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity streets; one between Amity and Fourth streets; two between Fourth and Eighth streets; one at Twelfth street and Broadway; one at No. 856 and one at No. 850 Broadway; these houses might have been there when I went into the precinct.

Q.—Which ones, if any, did you "pull," or stop, while you were in there? A.—I arrested, for gambling, Samuel Watson, No. 653 Broadway; he was held in $500 bail by Judge Cox, and that was the last heard of it; Robert Hudson, No. 5 Waverley place, held in $500 by Judge Ledwith; no trial since; George Woods, No. 609 Broadway, held by Judge Fowler, $500 bail; no trial since; Peter H. Young, No. 681 Broadway, held in $500 bail; no trial; George Woods, No. 609 Broadway, held in $1,000 bail by Judge Cox; no trial; William H. Cutter, No. 702 Broadway, discharged by Judge Cox; James Hudson, No. 689 Broadway, discharged by Judge Cox; George Cashman, No. 46 West Fourth street, discharged by Judge Cox; Albert Oakman, No. 66 East Twelfth street, held in $500 bail by Judge Cox; no trial since; John McCormack, No. 818 Broadway, pleaded guilty and was fined $250 in the Court of Special Sessions; gambling can be construed into a felony, and so rendered liable to punishment with comparatively little trouble; the case was tried by

Justices Morgan and Bixby: Barney Aaron was held in $1,000 bail for gambling by Judge Sherwood, in 1874, but the case has never been heard of since; Felix Fowrey, No. 146 Bleecker street, was discharged by Judge Sherwood; Charles Stewart, No. 131 Bleecker street, was held in $1,000 bail by Judge Sherwood; Andrew Sheehan, No. 62 East Twelfth street, was held in $1,000 bail by Judge Murray; John Butler, No. 153 Bleecker street, was discharged by Judge Morgan; John Cisco, No. 123 Bleecker street, was discharged by Judge Murray; Joseph Fielding, No. 856 Broadway, held in $1,000 bail by Judge Morgan; there are seventeen cases of arrest, and where the parties were committed no trial has ever since taken place.

Q.—Upon what basis did you make these arrests? A.—In some places I would send in an officer to obtain evidence against them, and at other times, evidence having come to me, I would go in and catch them in the act of gambling myself; in every case there were good complaints except where the parties were discharged; I think there was only one arrest made by information received from an outside person; the evidence generally was procured by members of the force; if there were outside complainants their names will appear upon the blotter of the force; I never pulled "Big" Murray's gambling house; it was pulled at one time by Superintendent Matsell, and gambling implements of some description were found there; he was tried in the Special Sessions and held in $500 bail; I do not know whether he was tried twice, and could not say whether the jurisdiction of the Special Sessions was limited to a fine of $250; that place did not continue during the time I was in the district to my personal knowledge; I don't think it was so open that any one could play keno there; I have tried to get in there with my officers, and after being detained from five to seven minutes between the two doors at the entrance I got access to the premises, to find everything all right; it was reported to us as a gambling-house at different times; on one occasion I obtained a warrant from Judge Cox to pull Murray's house, on the complaint of a man who said he lost $35 there; I was cautioned by the Justice not to arrest Murray himself, and, according to the rule, I reported the fact to the Superintendent; Murray was in front of his house when I got there in the evening and admitted us; we found nobody in the house save a woman and a child.

Q.—Is not that the most public house in New-York, and cannot any clerk find easy access there? A.—A clerk may find admission to it when a Police officer could not; I could not pull him every night if I chose; I don't think you can drive out these gambling houses in thirty days; if driven from one place, they engage private apartments and send out invitations to gentlemen who are known to play, and the place may in this manner run on for months without being known; I don't think the existence of the higher gambling houses in this manner would be a special damage to the morals of the community, but there is no reason why "skin" games, which are destructive of public morals, should be permitted to exist; I think a Police Captain should be as familiar with "skin" dealers as he should be with panel-thieves, and if they were carefully watched they could not long carry on that business. At one time I sent twelve of these people, whom I knew to be "steerers," to the Island as vagrants, but in a day or two, on showing money, they were released; I have had a number of "banco steerers" arrested and taken before Superintendent Walling; we had their pictures taken, and they were discharged upon promising to leave the City; we could obtain no evidence against them except the general fact that we knew they were "steerers;" I have had the pictures of five notorious "steerers," namely: William Hawley, alias "Shang" Hawley, who escaped in the locomotive from Sing Sing; William Thomas, Frank Morton, Frank King, and Emma Shute.

WHIPPING AS A PUNISHMENT FOR GAMBLING.

Mr. Townsend said he had received a communication from a gentleman in Baltimore, saying that whipping had been found very effective in preventing crimes of this character. He asked the opinion of the witness with respect to it.

The witness said he had no sympathy with thieves, but he disapproved of such a thing as whipping in a country like this. He was not to judge of that matter, and he thought that the remedy could be had by the passage of proper laws.

Mr. Townsend—The remedy does not depend upon the passage of the law, but in the manner of its enforcement.

Capt. Byrnes—The Police are not responsible for the neglect of its enforcement. I have frequently called at the District Attorney's office and asked what disposition had been made of certain cases. They told me that in every instance of the kind none of the papers reached them. I then went to the Police Courts about them, and was there told that my connection with the case had ceased. I can't recall the particular cases, but I know that I inquired after several policy cases and received no satisfaction. I don't know of half a dozen policy cases where convictions have been had in past years. There is no difficulty in closing houses of gambling that are not conducted quietly; the difficulty occurs where there is no complaint; there is no good reason why a panel-house should remain open after it has come to the ears of the Captain, and they ought to be closed immediately; I did not know a man called Garibaldi in the precinct; Capt. Van Dusen is now in command of it; information reached me of the existence of a large number of improper houses in one block, and I detailed a special officer to look up the owners of the houses; after three weeks' trouble we succeeded in getting thirty-nine indictments against them; but the charges were dismissed by Judge Sutherland and Recorder Hackett on the promise that they would dispossess their tenants, which they did; when I went into the Fifteenth Precinct there were eighty-nine improper houses, and during the time I was there I raided on eighty-six of them; during that time I arrested 1,760 street-walkers, and the houses I broke up would sometimes be reoccupied by tenants equally bad, and I had to raid on them also.

Q.—Have you ever heard of a patrolman who charged these people so much a night for allowing them to walk the streets? A.—No, Sir; except one who was a Sergeant for a number of years; and he was "broken;" such a practice does not exist in my precinct; I arrested twenty-seven policy dealers, but they were never tried; their names are: Henry Pfeiffer, held in $500 bail by Judge Cox; George Brown, same; Augustus Bird, same; Frank Bishop, same; Benjamin Simmons, same; George Warren, discharged; Edward Bodine, discharged; Stephen Kemp, $500 to answer; Charles Smith, $500 to answer; John Kemp, same; Joseph Collins, $300 to answer by Judge Ledwith; Ira Warren, committed for examination by Judge Kilbreth; Charles Smith, discharged; Charles Leary, discharged; Charles Leary, again discharged; Charles Hanlon, discharged; John Glass, held in $1,000 to answer by Judge Morgan; Frank Rogers, same; Albert Miller, $500 to answer by Judge Morgan; John Glass, $1,000 to answer by Judge Morgan; Louis Parker, $300 to answer by Judge Murray; George Walters, $500 to answer by Judge Cox; Michael Wilson, $500 to answer; John Kent, Joseph Collins, and Frank Granara were also held, but, like others, were never tried; I remember the arrest of two men named Dougherty and Wilson for burglary, but the complainant, after first identifying the stolen goods, said he could not identify them, and so they were discharged; Joe Hartley, a notorious burglar, was concerned in this charge.

Q.—Have you or any of your men received money from any of these women? A.—I never received a single dollar in my life except my salary and rewards for recovered property; I know a woman who was married to a Police Sergeant under me named McComb; McComb was attached to the Jefferson Market Court squad; once she was arrested and brought to my station-house for disorderly conduct, and in the station-house spat in McComb's face, and he began to cry; he was crazy about the woman, and one night climbed on a lamp-post to show a Police officer a certificate of his marriage with that woman in Jersey; she was so notorious that I drove her out of the precinct completely, and she is now threatening to come here to this committee and obtain redress from Mr. Townsend; [a laugh;] I never showed gold to any person saying that it came from my precinct.

The witness further testified that he was worth $11,000; that he had saved $1,000 a year since he was appointed Captain; that he was left by a deceased uncle $4,100, and that through sending two colored men to the war he received $1,800.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CAFFREY.

Charles W. Caffrey testified: I am Captain of the Fifth Precinct, and was in the Fifteenth Precinct nearly ten years; I was made Captain in 1860; the crimes in my present precinct which are most prevalent are burglary and grand larceny; in my precinct I permit my men to enter policy shops; I do not know who are at the head of the gambling shops, but when I was in the Second Precinct I raided on the head-quarters of the Simmons Lottery, which was over Mouquin's eating saloon; they were held in $1,000 bail, but the Grand Jury refused to indict them; this was about a year or a year and a half ago; there are no gambling-houses, banco games, or panel-houses in my precinct; I was in the Fifteenth Precinct for ten years, and during that time it was one incessant warfare; I presume I have arrested more persons for gambling than any other Captain in the Police Department; it would take a band of clerks to work from now to the meeting of the next Legislature to make out what was done in that precinct; there were only two attempts made to establish panel-houses in that district—one where the complainant failed to appear, and in the other instance where the thief was brought to rights; I never received a cent from the keeper of an improper house of any character; I had full permission to arrest every offender in my precinct, and the only place I could never succeed in raiding upon was Morrissey's, on Broadway; we had no trouble about going into these places, for we were supported by Thomas C. Acton, who was President, and John A. Kennedy, who was Superintendent; they would protect us even if we exceeded our duty; I will say that the present Board of Police has been more assiduous in that one thing than any board I was ever acquainted with; it is a general rule that the more persistent the Police become the more cautious are the gamblers; when I was in the precinct Murray's, of Eighth street, was not there; I think there can be no trouble about clearing out banco games, houses of ill-fame, &c., in a short time; I am morally certain that these things could be extinguished in a short time in any place in the City; I never noticed that when a Captain is removed from a precinct these houses close, and reopen when the new Captain is there a few days; it never occurred to me; the Police cannot always follow up a particular thing, because other matters of importance turn up, and there are not sufficient Police in each precinct; in my present precinct, which is the richest in the continent, because it includes the greatest number of large warehouses, the posts are a quarter of mile in length, which, in my opinion, are far too long; I would not allow a panel-house to exist after it was reported to me, and I don't see any good reason why they should be permitted to exist, except through negligence on the part of the Police; I don't know anybody except the Simmones who are connected with the policy business; in my precinct we have arrested twelve burglars, nine of whom were sent to State Prison, and three were released on straw bail; two of the three have been rearrested and sent to Sing Sing; there were twenty-three charges preferred against me, nineteen of which were dismissed; for two I was reprimanded, and for another I was fine $2 50 pay. I refuse to state in this public meeting the money I possess, but I am willing to state it to the committee; we had two gamblers in the Second Precinct convicted and fined $250 each; I have succeeded in clearing out several disreputable places in my precinct; if I was offered money by anybody I should take it, but that would not deter me from proceeding against criminals; I would devote it, as I have before, to the widows' and orphans' fund.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. CHERRY.

Thomas Cherry testified that he had been Captain of the Eleventh, First, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-third Precincts; he did not know why Captains should prefer the Eighth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-ninth Precincts, except to be on the line of Broadway or near the theatres; the First Ward was full of low houses of ill-fame, but Judge Hogan cleared them out; an attempt to re-establish them be completely stamped out; he instructed his men to follow parties entering the house, and by this means he hunted them out of the precinct; there were policy-shops there, but they would not sell slips to anybody except to customers; policy was the most degrading of all kinds of gambling, and was patronized by the poorest classes of the community; the witness said he owned no property, was not rich, and the only money he made outside of his salary was from a little speculation when he was a Sergeant.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. DAVIS.

Thaddeus C. Davis, of the Thirty-second Precinct, was called, and Mr. Townsend said he was the only Captain against whom no complaint was made. He testified that he had no objectionable places in his present precinct; when in the Tenth Precinct he set to work to destroy keno, and succeeded; he also destroyed all games, but the indictments which he caused to be procured against them were never tried.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. GARLAND.

Capt. Ira S. Garland, of the Eighteenth Precinct, testified that he made every effort to suppress policy playing in his precinct by sending his men to purchase slips and procure information from others; there were no panel houses or banco games in his precinct; he had heard of one gambling place there, but he visited it every twenty-four hours since and could find no evidence against it; nobody ever controlled him as Captain, and he had no hesitation in saying that he would do without delay whatever he conceived to be his duty; he instanced where he arrested a party on a charge of panel operating, but the complainant left, having been paid more than was stolen from him; he arrested five or six parties for mock auction business, but they were never brought to trial; a report reached him of a panel house being in his precinct, and the man cleared out at once; he found no difference between the present Magistrates and those who preceded them; the Third and Fourth avenue railroad lines were in his precinct, and he understood pickpockets operated on them; he thought there was less crime in the City now than there had been in previous years; at present he could only watch the street cars and pick off whatever thieves he saw riding upon them; officers were not permitted to travel upon them; he believed if they were it would be the means of preventing a great deal of crime.

The investigation here adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

THE STEPS TAKEN TO ABATE THE HARLEM FLATS NUISANCE—THE SALE OF PARIS GREEN—INCREASED MORTALITY AMONG CHILDREN.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sixpenny Savings Bank of the City of New-York be and is hereby authorized and empowered to execute orders Nos. 1,927 and 1,935, form 2, current series of this board, duly entered at a meeting held on the 29th day of June, 1875, and which require, among other things, the filling and grading of certain lots of land situated on the east side of Third avenue and on the south side of One Hundred and Seventh street, New-York, having a frontage on the easterly line of said Third avenue, extending from the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street aforesaid, to a point 125 feet south of said corner, and a frontage on the southerly line of One Hundred and Seventh street, extending 300 feet east of said south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Seventh street, and the said bank in the execution of said order is hereby subrogated to all the rights and powers of this board, and may file a lien on said premises and enforce and collect the same under the provisions of section 13 of chapter 956 of the Laws of the State of New-York, passed May 25, 1867, as fully as this board is authorized to do in like cases.

The territory described above is one of the worst spots in the region known as the "Harlem Flats." The Sixpenny Savings Bank hold a mortgage on the lots, and the owner, being financially unable to execute the orders issued by the board, has made a contract for filling and grading the lots, and acting under the resolution of the board recited above, is ready to go on with the work. The filling is to consist of pure earth and gravel, and is to be entirely free from any deleterious substance. A number of estimates were also received by the board for the work of filling in the sunken lots along One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Seventh streets, from Lexington avenue and the East River, which will be done under the direction of the Sanitary Superintendent with the funds recently appropriated for that purpose by the Board of Apportionment. None of the estimates have yet been approved, and a conference on the subject was held yesterday between the members of the Health Board and the Commissioner of Public Works.

Prof. Chandler offered the following resolution restricting the sale of Paris green which was adopted:

Whereas, The sale of Paris green is now very general, and suicides by persons with this material have become alarmingly frequent,

Resolved, That the Sanitary Superintendent be and is hereby directed to enforce section 15 of the Sanitary Code, and to cause a printed notice of the same and of the State law with regard to the sale of poisons to be served upon all persons who keep this and other poisonous materials for sale.

Section 15 of the Sanitary Code reads as follows:

"That no poisonous medicine, decoction, or substance shall be held for sale or sold, except for lawful purposes and with proper motives, and by persons competent to give the proper directions and precautions as to the use thereof; nor shall any bottle, box, parcel, or receptacle thereof be delivered to any person unless the same is marked 'poison,' nor to any person whom the party delivering the same has reason to think intends it for any illegal or improper use or purpose."

Reports in regard to the stables of the Fourth Avenue Railroad Company, and the Madison Avenue and Fourth Avenue line of stages, were referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation and report.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.

Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following on the mortality of last week:

There were 890 deaths reported in the City during the week ending on Saturday, the 17th inst., against 743 which were verified as occurring in the previous week. The mean temperature, as registered at the Central Park, by Director Draper, was 74.5° Fahr., last week, and 76.4° the previous week, and the mean for the four weeks ending on the 17th was equal to 75°. Excepting that the last week was the last of the four weeks of high temperature, it should have been marked by a less mortality than the others, for the atmosphere was both cooler and drier than the average of this period.

There was a decrease of mortality last week from small-pox and diphtheria and from all kinds of diseases of the respiratory organs. Only 9 deaths were charged to bronchitis and 32 to pneumonia. The increased mortality occurred wholly in children under five years of age, 601 of the 890 being of such young children. There were fewer deaths in that portion of the City population which is five years of age and upward than in the average of the year. Of the 359 deaths attributed to diarrheal disorders only 17 were of persons over five years old. The death-rate in that portion of the whole population which is over five (known to be between 88 and 89 per cent. of the whole number of inhabitants) was equal to 16.07 per 1,000 annually, while in children under five it was 249.86 per 1,000. Young children perish under the influence of continued high temperature in every crowded district in the City, while adult life has in these successive Summers suffered a less rate of mortality than in the other portions of the year.

The rate of mortality in several cities in the United States, for the week ending July 10, is as follows: New-York, 37.97 per 1,000; Washington, 27.50; Richmond, Va., 44.82; Boston, 20.10; Baltimore, 30.46; Chicago, 30.83; Cincinnati, 30.00; Philadelphia, 27.64; Nashville, Tenn., 32 per 1,000.

Twenty-one large cities of Great Britain, the week ending July 3, reported an average equal to 22 per 1,000 yearly death-rate; Paris reported its rate at 22.9; Berlin, in the week ending June 26, 47.9; Vienna, 25.2; Breslau, 43.8; Munich, 29.9.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases reported during the past two weeks:

Week ending July 10—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 28; diphtheria, 79; small-pox, 116; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

Week ending July 17—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 5; scarlet fever, 24; measles, 20; diphtheria, 64; small-pox, 102; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2.

After transacting some unimportant routine business the board adjourned until Friday next.

BROOKLYN MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

A CHARACTERISTIC DEMOCRATIC APPOINTMENT—JOINT MEETING OF THE BOARDS OF HEALTH AND CITY WORKS—MORE APPOINTMENTS AND REMOVALS.

Among the recent appointments to clerkships made by the new Brooklyn Board of Health was that of a young man named John O'Conner, who had been dismissed from the same department several years ago for dishonest practices. O'Conner's restoration called forth the following correspondence between Dr. Squibb and Mayor Hunter, which explains itself:

BROOKLYN, July 19, 1875.

To the Board of Health of the City of Brooklyn:

During many years I have supplied the city, through its various Boards of Health, with disinfectants, and your new board continues sending to me for such supplies.

A few years ago it was discovered that considerable sums of money were stolen from the City Treasury by an employe of the board through the forgery of my name to a receipt on fraudulent bills for supplies; and the circumstances of this fraud were publicly known, and cannot have been forgotten by this board. Yet among the first acts of its recent reorganization, on motion of the President of the Board of Aldermen of this city, the man who committed the robbery and the forgery unpunished, was again put into office by the board.

As a merchant, I cannot afford the risk of dealing where names and bills for goods are not safe from violation and fraud; and, as a citizen and tax-payer, I will not deal with a board which fails to recognize robbery of the public Treasury by forgery as a disqualification for public office.

Will your board therefore please to seek some other source for future supplies of disinfectants?

E. R. SQUIBB.

The Mayor thereupon wrote to Dr. Otterson:

DEAR SIR: I have this morning received a communication from Dr. Squibb, purporting to be an exact copy of a letter sent to you in relation to an appointee of your board.

I think this is a case demanding immediate attention, and I would like a report on the subject at your earliest convenience. Very respectfully,

J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

The Mayor also addressed the following letter to Dr. Squibb:

JULY 19, 1875.

DEAR SIR: Your communication was received this morning. The matter shall receive immediate attention. Very respectfully,

J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

A joint meeting of the Boards of Health and City Works was held yesterday, at which the contract system as to the removal of garbage, &c., was discussed in all its bearings. It was finally decided to adopt the contract system, and with it specifications drawn up by Dr. Otterson and Gen. Woodward. These specifications will be advertised and proposals called for under them.

At the conclusion of the joint meeting a special meeting of the Board of Health was held, at which the resignation of John O'Conner, the young man referred to in Dr. Squibb's communication to the Mayor, as clerk was tendered and accepted. John Van Saun and John Whiteford were appointed special inspectors of the department. The President of the Board was authorized to take possession of an offal dock at the Wallabout Basin in view of the fact that an injunction had been issued restraining the board from using the dock at the foot of North Fifth street.

A consultation took place yesterday between Controller Powell and School Superintendent Field, as to whether certain orphan asylums not under the supervision of the Board of Education, came under the law which directs that ten per cent. of the money collected for liquor licenses be distributed among the orphans of the county supported at the public expense. The consultation had particular reference to a Roman Catholic orphan asylum in Congress street, where the girls are grown up and are taught sewing and other industrial arts. Mr. Field thought the institution was entitled to its share of the money, but in view of the fact that there was no school attached to the asylum, he was in doubt as to whether it would be legal to include it in the distribution of the money. It was finally resolved to refer the matter to the Corporation Counsel for his opinion.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works, held yesterday, a resolution was adopted providing that on and after Aug. 1 the Inspectors of Street-cleaning shall be classified as follows: One General Inspector, at a salary of $2,500; one Inspector for Western Division, $2,000; one Inspector for Eastern Division, $1,500. The following appointments and removals were made: J. V. Messerole, surveyor on Java street paving; A. Kurth, surveyor on Franklin street flagging; James Quinn, Inspector of Street Cleaning, Eastern District, vice Joseph Whiting; Thomas H. Gill, assistant clerk in Accountant's department, at $800 a year; George W. Richards, clerk in the Register's Bureau, vice E. F. Page; William H. Walsh, Report Clerk at Ridgewood Engine-house, at $800 a year.

At a meeting of the Board of Police and Excise, held yesterday, Dr. A. J. Rooney and Dr. James F. Feeley were appointed Police Surgeons in place of Dr. N. A. Baldwin and Dr. S. J. Brady, removed.

The awards of the Bridge bonds were not completed yesterday. They will be made from 108.25 to 108.55, but the names of the persons purchasing the bonds will not be disclosed.

In the Auditor's Office a change was made yesterday by the removal of Major Baldwin from his position as Clerk, and the appointment of Sylvester Shaughuessey in his place. It is said that the salaries of the clerks in this office will be reduced next month.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSION FUND.

The following additional contributions to the Poor Children's Free Excursion Fund are gratefully acknowledged by Edward King, Treasurer, No. 73 Broadway:

John & Hugh Auchincloss	$250 00
J. J. Astor	100 00
H. W. S	50 00
John L. Branen	50 00
A. W. C	20 00
"West Point," Paramus, N. J.	20 00
"Thanks-offering from Three Little Brothers," Brooklawn	10 00
Cash	5 00
Bene Volens, per Theodore Roosevelt	5 00
M. A. P., Stapleton, Staten Island	5 00
"Toward helping the poor children to a little fresh air," Washington, Conn.	2 00
A Friend, Washington, D. C.	1 00
Fractional Currency	1 50
Total	$519 50
Previously acknowledged	1,152 32
Grand total	$1,671 82

The first picnic will take place Saturday next, 24th July, when the children of the Five Points will go to Excelsior Park, on the Hudson, opposite Yonkers.

THEO. ROOSEVELT, No. 94 Maiden Lane.
W. B. DUNCAN, No. 11 Nassau street.
C. W. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling Slip.
G. W. McLEAN, N. Y. Stock Exchange.
EDWARD KING, No. 73 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

AN EXPECTED REGATTA SPOILED.

The regular Flushing regatta, which was to have been sailed yesterday, resulted in a disappointment, and a scrub race was sailed in its stead. The non-production of a cup, arising out of a feeling of jealousy between the two hotels, appears to have been at the bottom of the matter. At all events, what might have proved a very pretty race was spoiled. About twenty sloop yachts, from various places on the Sound, had assembled, and there was a fresh south-westerly breeze which gave every promise of good sailing, but in the absence of the cup, most of the yachts returned to their various stations. The scrub race which was then projected was between the Octoplexera, Harry Hill, and Two Brothers, boats which figured at the late regatta at Little Bayside. Without regard to the usual handicapping rules in respect to length the Octoplexera allowed the Harry Hill two minutes and the Two Brothers six minutes. The course was from a stake boat in Flushing Bay round the Stepping Stones buoy and return, distance twenty miles. When the boats started the wind was fresh from the south-west, and the tide was commencing to run ebb. The Harry Hill got away first at 2:22:5, the Octoplexera at 2:24:10, and the Two Brothers at 2:26:50. They turned the Stepping Stones buoy as follows: Harry Hill, 3:20; Octoplexera, 3:21; Two Brothers, 3:25. The Two Brothers gave up on the return and went into Whitestone. They finished as follows: Octoplexera, 4:56:50; Harry Hill, 4:56:53. the Octoplexera thus winning by eight seconds. The race was for a sweepstakes of $10 each.

POLICE AFFAIRS.

The usual semi-weekly meeting of the Board of Police was held yesterday, all the Commissioners being present, but the business transacted was not of general importance. Patrolmen John O'Rourke, of the Nineteenth Precinct; Frederick Nunker and Owen McEntee, of the Twenty-first Precinct; James McCarthy and Patrick Broderick, of Fifteenth Precinct, were dismissed from the department on charges which had been previously investigated. The question of offices for the Inspectors recently assigned to districts came up in the shape of a resolution which was adopted, directing the Committee on Supplies to report on the matter as soon as possible. A resolution was adopted making favorable mention of Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, for breaking up four houses of bad repute. After disposing of several matters of no interest the board adjourned.

THE EX-CHARITY COMMISSIONERS OF KINGS COUNTY.

It is the purpose of Henry Wills, Stephen H. Powell, and Cornelius Ferguson, the old Charity Commissioners, whose conviction for malfeasance in office was reversed by the General Term on technical grounds, to apply to the Supreme Court, Special Term, for a mandamus compelling the Board of Supervisors to pay to them the arrears of their salary, amounting to $2,400. Mr. Powell will apply for a writ of quo warranto to compel the same board to reinstate him in office for his unexpired term.

GLEANINGS FROM THE MAILS

BUILDING IN CHICAGO.

IMPROVEMENTS TO THE VALUE OF $12,000,000 IN ONE YEAR—WAGES AND COST OF MATERIALS.

The Chicago *Times* prints a long list of building improvements in that city during the year ending July 1, by which it claims to show that within that time, although it has been a period of great industrial and commercial depression throughout the country, buildings have been erected there or are under way to the value of $12,000,000. Indeed, looking at these figures, the *Times* confidently predicts that Chicago, beyond all doubt, will within twenty years pass New-York in wealth, population, and business. We quote from its article:

What was destroyed by the fire was nearly all restored before the present season began, and hence what is here exhibited is not a mere restoration but a substantial addition. This is further shown by the fact that three-fourths of the improvements herein enumerated pertain to the outer limits of the city, on the west side, in the neighborhood of Union Park and beyond, on the south side below Twenty-second street, and it is only on the north side that the work of rebuilding is still carried on to any considerable extent. But even in this locality it is not so much a work of restoration as would appear on the surface, for your genuine north-sider before the fire was not content unless he had at least a square all to himself, and now he has disposed of his spare land, and where before a single residence loomed up among the gardens and groves, forty or fifty have taken the place of the same ground. Thus, beyond a question, there are even now a far larger number of buildings on the north side than were destroyed by the great fire of 1871. So far as the figures that can be had from architects are concerned, they sum up between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000 consumed in building, but as many operations are carried on without the aid of architects, the total will no doubt be considerably over $12,000,000, while the number of buildings erected with this sum is in the neighborhood of 2,000. Several causes have combined to make the present building season a brisk one. There continues to be an encouraging demand for houses of all classes for both business and residence purposes, and a better class of houses are in demand. Then building operations can now be conducted cheaper than they may be again for years, and very much cheaper than they have been for many years and a day. With a view of getting something like precise data on the subject, a reporter for the *Times* interviewed a prominent architect on this subject, with the following result:

Reporter—How do prices in your line compare now with former seasons?

Architect—They are very much lower. We are now operating under prices such as prevailed previous to the war. The highest point during the war I think was reached about 1865, and prices then were from thirty-five to forty per cent. higher than now.

Reporter—How do present prices compare with the building season previous to the fire—the Summer of 1871.

Architect—Prices now are from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than in 1871. But from 1865 to 1871 there had been a gradual downward tendency.

Reporter—Finally, how do present prices compare with those that prevailed during the building season after the fire in 1872?

Architect—Prices then were nearly fifty per cent. higher than now—nearly double—but you can safely put the range down between forty and fifty per cent.

Reporter—In the putting up of what class of buildings is there the greatest decline?

Architect—In the cheaper kinds. Common workmen have dropped in their wages more proportionately than good ones, since we can now pick and choose, and the common raw material is also cheaper proportionately than prepared articles. The less fancy work there is about an improvement the greater is the ratio of decline.

With a view of corroborating the statement of the architect, a reporter for the *Times* had an interview with a prominent builder and contractor, with the following result:

Reporter—How does the standard of wages compare with former building seasons?

Builder—You have to go back to hard times before the war to get anything like what we have now. Wages are way down. A carpenter earned $3 50 to $4 during the war, $3 in 1871, $4 50 after the fire, and now he must be content with $1 50, or, at most, $1 75. A bricklayer or mason usually gets about the same—made from $4 50 to $5 during the war, $3 50 in 1871, from $5 to $7—the last figure for pressed brick fronts—after the fire, and now the range is from $2 25 to $2 50. A common laborer during the war made from $2 25 to $2 50, in 1871 he received $2, in 1872 he wouldn't work for less than $3, and now he is glad to get a job for $1 25, or, at most, $1 50 a day.

For the convenience of comparison, the figures just given may be tabulated as follows:

	During War.	1871.	1872.	Now.
Carpenter	$3 50 to $4 00	$3 00	$4 50	$1 50 to $1 75
Mason	4 50 to 5 00	3 50	5 00	2 25 to 2 50
Common laborer	2 25 to 3 50	2 00	3 00	1 25 to 1 50

NOTABLE FEATURES.

A notable feature of the present season is that probably two-thirds of the buildings erected are owned by our heavy capitalists and real-estate owners, who have taken this method to invest their spare change. Up to this time most buildings erected in Chicago have been occupied by their owners, because every one could put up just such a tenement as suited his purse, and if he could not build of stone he would use brick, and if not brick he would have a frame house, and sometimes clapboards even were in demand. But the passage of the fire ordinance a year ago put a stop to this kind of business, and now a person must build substantially or not at all. As a result capital finds building a lucrative mode of investment, and never before was so much money put into improvements for merely speculative purposes.

It has become quite an ordinary thing for a single man to put up forty or fifty residences in a season, and the operations of Hon. S. S. Hayes, John E. Owsley, E. M. Jacques, Nicholas Jensen, and Eastman & Smith on the West Side, N. P. Smith, Enos Ayers, and others on the South Side, and W. J. Davis on the North Side, are simply enormous. These seven gentlemen above represent between 300 and 400 buildings, all of the most elegant description.

One of the most important improvements of the season is that now making by Mr. U. P. Smith, on Vincennes avenue, just south of Thirty-seventh street. Mr. Smith owns a tract of about five acres here, which has heretofore been occupied only by his private residence, but early last Spring he began to make improvements which, when completed, as they will be by the close of the season, or early next Spring, will make it one of the finest places in the city. The work was begun by entirely removing the old buildings and laying out the grounds in a park, around three sides of which forty-five residences, of one harmonious design are now or shortly will be in process of construction. These houses are stone fronts, two stories and basement in height, and vary in depth from 46 to 54 feet, and in width from 22 to 45 feet. Of the row nearly completed, the three end houses nearest the avenue, the three in the middle, and the three at the father corner, are of Hoffman stone, while the intervening fronts, which are of a plainer design, are of Athens marble, its light gray color contrasting finely with the dark bluish gray of the more prominent fronts. Each group of three buildings is higher than those intervening, and the one in the middle is three stories above the basement, instead of two. A portico with heavy stone pillars ornaments the first story of the loftiest house, while the square bay windows of the adjoining houses flank it on either side. Beyond the square bays, on either side, are octagonal bays belonging to the adjoining houses, the octagon of which alone is constructed of the Hoffman stone, the remainder of the front of each house being constructed of the Athens stone, and of a design similar to that of all the fronts between it and the next trio of prominent buildings. The fine houses already completed at the west end of the park are all of the dark material, and all have octagonal fronts. The next houses adjoining them on the south will be still more prominent, being higher by at least one story, and of a much more ornamental design. Beyond these again the buildings will resemble those already completed, while the row on the south side will be exactly similar to that on the north. These buildings are not yet begun, but the work will be commenced in a few days. At the north-west corner of the square Mr. Smith has managed to erect, on what would ordinarily have to be left vacant for want of frontage, an elegant mansion, nearly 45 feet square, which he will fit up as a private residence. In fact it is now nearly completed, and is one of the finest residences in that part of the city. In the rear is Mr. Smith's private barn, and at the south-west corner, in the angle between the two rows of residences, will be a larger barn, about 70 by 110 feet in size, in which the occupant of each residence may have room for such equines as he may care to keep. A wire, connecting with a bell in this barn, will run from the hall-way of each house, so that the occupant may summon his carriage at any time without leaving the house, if he so desires. In the rear of each house is a commodious area, and running around the whole is an alley sixteen feet wide. In front a stone walk will run entirely around the park, which is beautifully laid out with walks and drives, miniature lakes, &c., and in time will be provided with rustic seats, fountains, and everything usually found in all well-regulated breathing-places. The park is about four feet above the grade of the street, and when the buildings about it are completed, the walks laid out, and the fountains finished, it will be one of the most beautiful residence neighborhoods in the city. The cost of the buildings now in process of erection and to be erected hereafter will be about $250,000, and the value of the entire property will be something like half a million dollars.

A portion of the city likely to witness some substantial improvements before the close of the present building season is that part of Wabash avenue bounded on the north by Congress street, and on the south by the limits of the July fire in 1874. Wabash avenue has presented many problems these last ten years, but more particularly since the fire of 1871, which completely changed the aspect of the business portion of the city. Property-owners north of Harrison street, who suffered in the great blaze, determined to take time by the forelock and force the leading retail business southward on that thoroughfare. They succeeded in renting their palatial improvements for a time, but as business settled more and more firmly on State street, there succeeded a marked desertion, and within the past two years it has been dull, indeed, in that quarter. The recent *coup* of the Southside railroad, in putting down a track, has given a new impetus to the hopes of property-owners, and an effort is now making to convert Wabash avenue into a sort of second-class retail mart, as State street now is south of Harrison street. The prospects for this movement are fair, and agreeably thereto it is proposed to line Wabash avenue with good, substantial two and three-story buildings, adapted both for trade and tenement purposes. Mr. Boyington, the architect, has a number of plans prepared, and building operations may begin at an early day.

Between the fashionable residence quarters of the South and West Sides an active rivalry is now apparent, and both parties to the contest are putting forth their best efforts. No doubt, there will be a demand for all the buildings that capital and energy can erect, and while the South Side is hastening its operations along the boulevards, the West Side is meeting with excellent encouragement in extending itself toward Central Park. The next building season will, no doubt, witness large operations on the vacant space between Central avenue and Ashland avenue and Jackson and Twelfth streets, a tract of land admirably adapted for a stylish class of residences.

The business portion of the city is now nearly filled up. This season has witnessed active operations west of the Grand Pacific Hotel, where the commission men have established themselves, and where bleak spots have heretofore reminded the passer-by of what occurred four years ago. In other parts of the business portion the excavator is now at work, and before Winter all the leading streets will present solid fronts.

A PHILADELPHIA CRIME.

A BRUTAL FATHER THROWS HIS CHILD FROM A THIRD-STORY WINDOW.

A most cold-blooded act of brutality occurred in Philadelphia about midnight on Friday, at No. 504 South Front street, when Patrick F. Broderick threw Lizzie, his infant child, from a third-story window. The *Ledger* says: Broderick, who is sometimes called Harrington, after his step-father, is a 'longshoreman of very intemperate habits, and when intoxicated is accustomed to beat his wife, so that she is in continual fear of him. He had been at work during the day, and when he came home to supper was quite drunk. He went out after eating it, and between 9 and 10 o'clock the wife went to bed with her two children, one a small boy and the other the deceased, Lizzie Broderick, a child about nine months old. About 12 o'clock Broderick came in and demanded something to eat. His wife told him he could find something in the closet. Her reply made him very angry, and he shook his fist at her and attempted to strike her. Mrs. Broderick put on a wrapper and went to an upper room, occupied by another family, thinking she would have shelter there. Her husband, supposing she had gone down stairs, immediately followed, and, although but partially dressed, did not stop until he reached the street. Mrs. Broderick soon after went down to her room and hid in a closet, but thinking her husband would return left her hiding-place and took the eldest child down to the yard. Broderick, having now returned to his bedroom, looked out of the window and called to his wife to come up and get him something to eat, or he would kill her. She replied that she would come up if he would let her have the baby. He soon after held out of the window what appeared to be a bundle of clothes, and in a minute or two let it drop. Mrs. Broderick picked it up, and discovered that the bundle contained the little girl. She ran with it to a neighbor's house, where it was found to be much injured. The child was taken to a doctor's. Broderick in a short time made his appearance in the yard, when his wife told him the child had been taken to the doctor's. He went up stairs again to the bed-room, and dressed himself, and immediately escaped from the house. Information was given to the Police, and search was made for him, but it was not until Saturday morning that he was found. The child died of its injuries in about two hours after being thrown from the window. Broderick was taken to the Second District Station-house and locked up. While there he stated that he only held the child out of the window to frighten his wife and make her come up stairs, and that it fell from his arms. The Coroner held an inquest on the body of the child on Saturday afternoon. Mrs. Broderick testified to the facts as above narrated. A young lady living in the house testified that she saw Broderick throw the child from the window. At the conclusion of the inquest Broderick asked if he could make a statement. The Coroner granted his request, when he said: "I came in to get something to eat, and there was nothing there, and I smacked her in the mouth and then tore her wrapper off." The Coroner interrupted him, as his statement could be used against him in his trial. The jury rendered a verdict that Lizzie Broderick came to her death from violence, a fracture of the skull received at the hands of her father, in being thrown from a third-story window. Broderick was committed for trial.

THE CENTENNIAL.

ADDRESS OF COL. TYLER TO THE SOUTHERN GOVERNORS.

Col. Robert Tyler, agent of the Centennial celebration, has sent a letter to the several Governors of the Southern States similar to the following, addressed to the Governor of Georgia:

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 5, 1875.

Hon. James M. Smith, Governor of Georgia.

SIR: I deem it proper to take the liberty to acquaint you with the fact that the Board of Finance of the Centennial Celebration of the Declaration of Independence at Philadelphia has recently sent me a commission by their own unsolicited action, in which they have done me the honor to appoint me Centennial Agent for the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Tennessee. No doubt the spirit of this appointment should be construed into an intention to manifest a feeling of kindness and compliment toward our people, rather than to any personal merit recognized in myself. But I have accepted the appointment with pleasure, being convinced that the managers of the International Exposition and the Congress of the United States have designed the meeting at Philadelphia as the celebration of a great national and historical event dear to us all, and that the proposed gathering distinctly tends to cultivate, in favor of peace, union, and nationality, industrial progress and prosperity, a sentiment of fraternity and reciprocity among the co-equal citizens of all parts of our vast country. On carefully reading my commission I find that my principal duties are: First, to encourage such a feeling as has been above described, in forgetfulness, as far as possible, of our recent collisions, by turning to the memories of a glorious past, in which we all have an equal heritage, and to the contemplation of that future in which we possess a common and most immediate and commanding interest; second, to induce, to the extent of my ability, the people of the States embraced in my sphere of service to take timely measures for an exhibition to the millions to be assembled at Philadelphia in 1876, from all quarters of the globe, specimens of their mineral resources, of their inventions, and of their varied productions of soil and climate; and third, to take subscriptions to the stock of the Centennial within the five States mentioned, to a certain limited amount, on the part of the persons who may be willing to subscribe, either from motives of profit in expectation of dividends, or from those of a less selfish and more purely patriotic character.

I have regarded it as both personally respectful and officially proper, to communicate to yourself, as Governor of Georgia, the facts and the objects of my apointment, with a feeling of confidence that you will be prepared to lend with avidity whatever assistance that may be in your power, or in the scope of your office, to promote so desirable and impressive an undertaking. I shall be happy to hear from you upon the subject at your earliest convenience. In the meantime, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT TYLER,
Agent Centennial Celebration.

CURIOUS LITERARY IMPOSTURE.

A letter from Milan in the *Neue Freie Presse* gives an account of a curious literary imposture which has made some noise in Italy. Some time ago a new comedy, "The Intentional Egotist," was brought out at the Milan Theatre, and was announced by the manager, Signor Bellotti-Bon, as a posthumous work of Goldoni's. The piece was but moderately successful, though it obtained a certain notoriety, owing to a sharp controversy between Bellotti-Bon and some critics who disputed its alleged authorship. This controversy has now come to an unexpected close by the publication of a pamphlet at Parma, which leaves no further doubt as to the real author of the play. The writer, Parmenio Betteli, says that Signor Bellotti-Bon having rejected several plays which he had sent him, he determined to be revenged. The manager's enthusiastic admiration for Goldoni is well known, and Bettoli hit upon the idea of writing a play in imitation of Goldoni's style, and passing it off upon Bellotti-Bon as a posthumous production of that dramatist. In this way he would at length get one of his own plays performed on the stage, though under false colors, and at the same time make Bellotti-Bon ridiculous. The play was written accordingly; it bore a striking resemblance in plot and characters to some of Goldoni's plays, but the dialogue, which was its only original part, was weak and uninteresting. The manuscript was copied on some old paper found in a lawyer's office, and subjected to chemical treatment, so as to give it the appearance of age. Bettoli, writing under the pseudonym of P. T. Barti, then sent the play from Parma to the librarian of the "Marciana" at Venice, requesting his opinion as to whether it was really written by Goldoni. The librarian replied that it was not by Goldoni, but probably the work of one of his contemporaries. The next step was to get the manuscript noticed in the press. A friend of Bettoli's wrote a paragraph upon it in the *Corriere di Reggio di Emilia*, which was reproduced in the *Epoca*, and the news of the discovery of a hitherto unknown comedy of Goldoni's naturally produced great excitement in literary circles. Bellotti-Bon hastened to write to "Signor Barti," begging him to forward the manuscript for his perusal. A long correspondence followed, the result of which was that "Barti" sold the manuscript to Bellotti-Bon for 2,000 lire. After the performance, when doubts of the genuineness of the play were expressed, Bellotti-Bon went to Parma to look for the pretended Barti, who, of course, was not to be found. The police were set on his track, but he baffled all their efforts to discover him, and the mystery would have remained unexplained to this day if he had not himself come forward to disclose it.

CARRYING COALS.

The Richmond (Va.) *Dispatch* reports that the schooner Leonesea, Capt. Achorn, cleared at the Custom-house in that city Saturday evening for Halifax, N. S., with a cargo of West Virginia coal, brought there via the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. After delivering her cargo of West Virginia coal in Halifax she will take on a cargo of Nova Scotia coal and sail for New-York.

THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

THE DEFAULTED JULY INTEREST—STATEMENT OF THE GOVERNOR.

Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, has written the following letter in explanation of the failure of his State to pay the July interest on its debt:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Nashville, July 12.

SIR: In answer to your inquiry, I have to state that an effort was made in good faith to borrow money to meet the July interest on the State debt. The people of the State expected that the interest would be paid if a loan could be negotiated on terms that were at all liberal. The necessary amount of money was offered to the Controller at seven and a quarter per cent per annum, but in making a loan of $600,000 he was required to deposit as collateral security the sum of $850,000 in the bonds of the State. He could not comply with this requirement for the reason that he was not provided with the securities demanded. It is true, as you suggest, that the power to negotiate a loan has been granted to the Controller, but he cannot exercise it so long as banks and bankers refuse to accept his undertaking without a pledge of other security.

There was some hesitation in making the loan on the part of bankers on other grounds, but it could have been negotiated if the Controller had been provided with the necessary collateral. In my own opinion the undertaking of the Controller, backed, as he is, by the entire revenues of the State, would be ample security for any amount borrowed under authority of the Financial Board, but a different opinion controlled the action of the bankers of New-York.

In answer to the other inquiry I have this to say: I do not believe that the present General Assembly would provide means to pay the interest on the State debt or enlarge the power of the Controller of the Treasury to borrow money, and I cannot, therefore, see any good result from an extra session of the Legislature.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JAMES D. PORTER.

Gen. M. J. WRIGHT, Columbia, Tenn.

THE PLYMOUTH MONUMENT.

A CALL FOR CONNECTICUT'S APPROPRIATION, MADE NINETEEN YEARS AGO.

The New-Haven *Journal* says that a somewhat unusual case is presented in the call made some weeks ago by the Trustees of the Pilgrim Society, at Plymouth, Mass., on the Controller of Connecticut for $3,000, which was granted by the Connecticut Legislature, in 1856, in aid of a proposed "national monument to the forefathers," to be erected at Plymouth and paid for by individual subscriptions and such State aid as could be obtained. He consulted Gov. Ingersoll, and with his advice resolved to make a personal trip to Plymouth to see what the society was doing, and how much bottom there was to the undertaking which was at this late day calling for funds from Connecticut. He found there the plinth, the first section of the lofty base of the proposed monument already in position—a granite substructure about 16 feet high—which comprises only half of the base as it will stand when completed. On this it is proposed to erect a granite shaft, in the shape of an octagon pedestal, 40 feet high, surmounted by a statue of Faith 36 feet high, and in all a beautiful monument about 100 feet high. The Trustees say they will have the shaft erected as soon as the panels, now in the hands of the workmen, are completed, which will be next Fall. No doubt exists of the whole monument ere long. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, and Maine seem to be the only States that have aided it, although individual subscriptions are numerous. There appears to be no doubt that Connecticut is bound to pay the $3,000 that was voted in 1856, and this will now be done.

NEW RAILROAD BRIDGE AT FALL RIVER.

In an article upon the new bridge the Fall River *News* says: "The work is being pushed on toward completion with all due dispatch. The workmen are putting down the last of the greater cylinders on the third pier from the eastern shore in fifty-two feet depth of water and some twenty-two feet depth of earth below. The pier next east of that stands in fifty-five feet of water. When this is done, there remain only the six small cylinders to set around the central one, on which the pivot of the draw is to stand, and which is already set, and workmen are completing the carpenter work of the draw pier, which is built on piles. The two stone abutments—one at each end—are finished, and a frame extending from the eastern abutment to the second pier is being constructed to aid in raising the first span. The foundation is all ready for the easternmost span, and the framework will be completed, so that during the next week the real bridge work can begin. It is intended to have all the cylinders in position by the middle of August, and it is thought if no drawbacks interfere the whole structure will be completed by the middle of November. Work was continued on this great enterprise all through last Winter, and about as severe a test of the ability of these piers to withstand the ice pressure was given in the last Spring as can ever be expected. They stood it without a shake. Hence it may reasonably be inferred that when the weight of the bridge, some hundreds of tons, is resting on them, there can be no danger of the structure being carried away by the ice. It is also proper to add that this is the most important and difficult enterprise now going on in New-England, and Fall River has reason to be a little proud of its pre-eminence as the first salt water town that has been honored with so eminent a work, unless we except the bridge between New-York and Brooklyn."

THE WRONGS OF HERR KRUPP.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 7 has the following: The Germans have naturally been excited at the sudden visit recently paid by Herr Krupp to Vienna, at first reported to be to press on the Austrian War Office the expediency of at once arming itself from the enlarged works at Essen. It has since come out, however, that it was made solely in order to present an official protest against an alleged adoption without his leave of the Krupp pattern in the new Uchatius (steel-bronze) field gun, adopted a few weeks since under Imperial sanction. The War Minister has published through the *Abendpost* a semi-official memorandum denying the charge in detail. It declares that the barrel is rather the Armstrong than the Krupp; the breech apparatus is Gen. Lenk's, and the Broadwell ring the property in Austria of an English firm. Above all, the newly-adopted weapon cannot be in the least called an imitation of the Krupp steel pattern, for it is made chiefly of bronze. The steel-bronze gun is declared to be deliberately chosen for three special reasons: First—Its bronze can be used for recasting, while steel cannot. Second—It can be made entirely in Austria, so giving work at home at a time of trade depression. Third—It is not prudent for any State to supply itself abroad; for in 1866 Herr Krupp himself sold to Italy the very guns ordered of him from Vienna. The latter part of this very plain spoken memorandum is no doubt a reply to those reformers of the Austrian service who asserted that nothing but the Krupp guns could bring their artillery up to the proper level, and who objected to the adoption of the Uchatius from motives of economy.

HAWAIIAN BATHERS.

An officer of the United States flag-ship Pensacola, in a private letter to friends, describes a visit to Lahamia, in the Island of Mani, incidentally mentioning the scene among the surf bathers. He writes: "The bathers take a board about twelve feet long, which is brought to a blunt point at one end and is made convex on the under side. After preparing themselves for the water, they take the board and plunge into the sea. They watch their opportunity, and as a tremendous wave approaches they throw themselves on the board with the pointed end toward the beach, and as the approaching wave overtakes them and carries them forward with lightning rapidity, they guide the board in an oblique direction, being just under the curl of the wave, continuing so until the wave, having reached shallow water, buries them beneath it. They come to the surface immediately, and, diving beneath the approaching wave, taking their board with them, they swim out and lie waiting for the next roller. It was truly laughable to see some of them get caught as the wave broke, their board going in one direction, while they went in another."

THE TIMES WE LIVE IN.

The historical château of Vaux, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which was built by the great Intendant of Finance, Fouquet, in the reign of Louis XIV., has just been knocked down to a sugar refiner for about £100,000. To build his chateau and make his park, Fouquet had to sweep away several villages, and palace and gardens cost him the enormous sum of 18,000,000 livres (nowadays 35,000,000 francs.) After Fouquet had been arrested, tried, and thrown into prison, Vaux was sold to Marshal Villars, whose son in his turn sold it to the Duc de Choiseul, the celebrated Minister of Louis XV. It may be remarked that Choiseul succeeded Marshal Belleisle, grandson of Fouquet, as First Minister. After the Choiseul-Praslin family purchased the estates the château went by the name of Vaux-Praslin. It is said to be in a very bad condition, and that £40,000 will hardly set it right. At all events the old place has fallen into French hands and not into those of the foreigner. Chenonceaux, for example, was purchased by a Mr. Wilson, who went over to France as a gas-fitter. Pontchartrain, another historical château, is owned by the German Count who was first Governor of Alsace-Lorraine; another German recently purchased the less interesting château of Beauregard, and has leased the forests of St. Germain and Versailles for shooting.

CRAZED BY TOBACCO.

The Pulaski (Tenn.) *Citizen* says: "We are extremely sorry to announce that the friends of Mr. Claude J. Woodring have been forced to take steps to deprive him of his liberty for a time, on account of the prevalent opinion among our people that his mind is over-balanced. His aberration is announced by physicians to be due to the excessive use of tobacco, and it was determined to confine him so that he could be effectually weaned from it. An inquisition was held at the County Court room Tuesday morning, and a verdict as above was reached."

LAW REPORTS.

TWEED'S BILL OF PARTICULARS.

HIS TIME TO ANSWER OR DEMUR EXTENDED.

An order was entered in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Judge Donohue, in pursuance of his recent decision declaring William M. Tweed to be entitled to a bill of particulars of the warrants forming the basis of the civil action against him, including the character of each warrant, whether false, fraudulent, or fictitious. The order, which also extends Tweed's time to answer or demur to the complaint twenty days after the receipt of the bill by him, is as follows:

It is ordered, first, that the plaintiff serve upon the attorney for the defendant Tweed, within twenty days from the entry of this order, a notice thereof, or amended complaint, wherein, first, they should specify what right or interest in the premises the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty set up or pretend to; second, they shall either strike out so much of the complaint as sets forth the alleged neglect to audit the claims against the City, and especially the portion thereof beginning with the words "that the said pretended claims or liabilities were not," at the middle of folio 9, down to and including the words "signed the same," in the fourteenth folio, or shall state in the complaint that they do not rely upon the neglect to audit as a cause of action; or if they elect to sue for the alleged neglect, they shall strike out so much of the complaint as sets forth any fraud, conspiracy, or combination on the part of the said Tweed and Watson.

Second—That the plaintiff serve upon the attorneys for the plaintiff Tweed, within twenty days from the entry of this order, a notice thereof, a bill of particulars of the plaintiff's claim, setting forth in full and in detail, first, the whole or such parts of, and items in, each of the bills, accounts, vouchers, or warrants mentioned in the complaint as they claim to have been false; second, the whole or such parts of items as they claim to have been fictitious; and, third, the whole or such parts of items as they claim to have been fraudulent, and setting forth in each case the parts, portions, or items of such bills, accounts, vouchers, or warrants as they claim represent supplies, materials, or labor not furnished to the plaintiffs, giving the description, date, and amount thereof, and such parts, portions, or items as they claim to have been overcharged, or in any other respect false or erroneous, stating the amounts and descriptions of the supplies, materials, and labor actually charged, and the prices at which they were charged; and also setting forth the prices at which it is claimed they should have been charged.

Third—That so much of said motions as are not hereby granted are denied. And it is further ordered that the time for the defendant Tweed to answer, demur, or take any other action to which he may be entitled, is extended until the expiration of twenty days after such amended complaint and such bill of particulars shall have been served upon his attorney.

THE NOTICE OF LIS PENDENS.

The notice of lis pendens filed against property in the civil suit against Tweed was yesterday lifted off a lot 25 by 100 feet, situated on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 125 feet east of Madison avenue. The property is owned by Ann Eliza Timpson, who swears she purchased it in good faith, and that Tweed has no interest therein.

ESCAPE OF A SWINDLER.

GEORGE THOMPSON'S METHOD OF PROCURING ASSISTANTS—AN OLD SWINDLE REVIVED.

On the 8th of June a swindling advertisement appeared in the New-York *Herald*, from George Thompson, an English "agent," having an office at No. 38 East Fourth street, offering a situation worth $12 per week to a young man on the deposit of $100 security. Among the dupes who answered Thompson's advertisement was Henry Baker, No. 498 Warren street, Brooklyn, who was accompanied by his mother. Thompson, who is a rather respectable-looking, elderly man, informed Baker that he was a seal-skin manufacturer, having a factory in Mercer street and an office on Broadway, then undergoing repairs, which necessitated the removal of the "business" to Fourth street. In addition to this, he said he carried on an extensive importing jewelry trade in connection with a partner in England, and was, in consequence, compelled to spend much of his time at the Custom-house. Being advanced in years, he required the assistance of a confidential and faithful young man who would be able to receive and pay out bills, transact banking business, and take charge of the valuable jewels and diamonds of the firm in the absence of the principal. Thompson, who rented the dining-room of No. 38 East Fourth street for an office, displayed on the tables a number of cases of imitation gold rings, several glass "diamonds" marked according to size, a seal-skin vest, and some other trumpery, in mysterious-looking boxes, which he informed young Baker were some of his treasures. It was, he said, because so much value would be confided to the trust of whoever would be his assistant that he deemed it prudent to demand a deposit of $100 as security. Thompson added that Baker would stand a good chance of obtaining the desired situation, as the young man then employed by him was leaving that day. Mrs. Baker and her son were greatly pleased with the representations of Thompson, and left for the purpose of procuring the necessary $100. After leaving the office, Mrs. Baker was accosted by two of the Central Office detectives, who informed her that Thompson was a swindler and his advertisement a fraud. The officers, however, directed her to bring the money and pay it to Thompson, in order to entrap him, they promising to be on hand to arrest him and secure the money. Mrs. Baker did as requested, and paid Thompson $100, receiving in return a check for the amount on the Lloyd's Banking Company, (limited,) High street, Birmingham, England, for money received in trust, and an I O U for the same amount, with six per cent. interest added, on the "estate" of the firm. The check, Thompson said, would be honored at any bank in the United States. After the money had been paid by Mrs. Baker, Detectives Von Gerichten and Dixon pounced upon Thompson and arrested him. The "merchant" promptly returned the $100 which he had just received from Mrs. Baker, and it was handed over to that lady by the detectives.

The above facts having been testified to by the parties concerned, District Attorney Nolan called William Reyea, of No. 3 Willett street, and Henry Burke, of No. 6 Willett street, two other young men who had replied to Thompson's advertisement, but had paid no money. Mrs. Baker was then examined, and testified that she knew the character of Thompson's business when she paid him the money, and in doing so had acted on the authority of the Police.

Judge Sutherland said that the evidence showed both mother and son to have paid the money after they had been informed of the character of Thompson's business, and at the direct request of the detectives, who wished her to do so in order that they might entrap him. The prisoner could not, on such evidence, be convicted of larceny, and he therefore directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty. Thompson was then acquitted. Before leaving court Judge Sutherland said that he had no doubt Thompson was a daring and unscrupulous swindler, who had endeavored to obtain money from the many persons in need of employment by the cruel process of pretending to give them positions. He advised the "merchant" to try some legitimate mode of making a livelihood or leave the City before he got into further trouble.

A WOMAN SENTENCED FOR BIGAMY.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Adelbert Brunner was called up by District Attorney Nolan to answer a charge of bigamy. On the 21st of February last Adelbert was married to Frank Leger, and went to live at No. 211 East Thirteenth street. Anton Gutweiler subsequently came upon the scene and claimed Adelbert as his wife, stating that he had married her some years ago in Switzerland. When questioned about the matter by husband No. 2 Adelbert admitted the first marriage, but said that when she married him she thought husband No. 1 was dead. By advice of her counsel, however, she pleaded guilty in court, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in State Prison.

THE TAYLOR WILL CASE.

Evidence on the question of the physical and mental capacity of Mr. E. H. Tracy to act as executor of the estate of Mr. James B. Taylor was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Dr. Augustus K. Gardner testified that Mr. Tracy is now suffering from heart disease, dropsy, and Bright's disease of the kidneys; that his recovery is doubtful, and that his mind is so impaired as to entirely incapacitate him for the transaction of any business. An adjournment was then taken until to-morrow, when Dr. Lamont's evidence is to be taken.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS DISPOSED OF.

The following cases of felonious assault were disposed of by District Attorney Nolan yesterday in the Court of General Sessions: Martin Doorman, a carpenter, charged with stabbing James Preston, of No. 308 Monroe street, on the 2d of July, pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to three years in State Prison....Bernard Smith, of Portchester, fired a pistol at John Moore, of No. 201 East Forty-sixth street, in a quarrel over a game of cards. The shot missed Moore, and Frank Reynolds, who tried to wrest the weapon from Smith, received a slight wound in the hand. The prisoner pleaded guilty to assault and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year....Daniel Goth, indicted for stabbing a neighbor named William Trojohn, of No. 442 East Thirteenth street, was also sent to the Penitentiary for one year on a plea of assault and battery....Patrick Hegarty, a machinist, of No. 338 Water street, stabbed James Stewart, of No. 280 Front street, in the breast on the 4th inst. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sent to State Prison for two years....Robert T. Boylan, a bar-tender, who stabbed Fanny Kobbe, of No. 54 Bleecker street, inflicting an ugly gash on the left cheek, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the lenient penalty of fifteen days in the City Prison, the evidence showing that he had only acted in self-defense.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

MARINE INSURANCE—REFORMATION OF CONTRACTS—USAGE.

No. 51.—October Term, 1874.—*George Hearn, appellant, vs. The New-England Mutual Marine Insurance Company.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—Mr. Justice Swayne delivered the opinion of the court.

The bill was filed by the appellant to reform a contract of insurance. He claims that the policy as made out does not conform to the agreement of the parties, supplementing that agreement with the usage or custom which he insists entered into and formed a part of it.

On the 7th of May, 1866, he made his application by letter to the company for insurance. He said: "The bark Maria Henry is chartered to go from Liverpool to Cuba and load for Europe, via Falmouth, for orders where to discharge. Please insure $5,000 on this charter, valued at $16,000, provided you will not charge over four per cent. premium." On the 9th of that month the company, through its President, replied: "Your favor of the 7th is at hand. As requested we have entered $5,000 on charter of bark Maria Henry, Liverpool, to port in Cuba and thence to port of advice and discharge in Europe, at four per cent."

The policy was made out the same day, and described the voyage as follows: "At and from Liverpool to port in Cuba, and at and thence to port of advice and discharge in Europe." Thereafter the policy was delivered to the assured, and received without objection. The vessel was loaded with coal at Liverpool and proceeded thence to Santiago de Cuba. There she discharged her outward cargo. She went thence to Manzanillo, another port in Cuba, where she took on board a cargo of native woods. On the 17th of September, 1866, she sailed thence for Europe, intending to go by Falmouth for orders. Upon the 10th of that month, on her homeward voyage, she was lost by perils of sea. Due notice was given of the loss, and it is admitted to have occurred as alleged in the bill. The company refused to pay upon the ground that the voyage from St. Jago de Cuba to Manzanillo was a deviation from the voyage described in the policy, and therefore put an end to the liability of the company.

On the 7th of December, 1868, two years after the loss occurred, Hearn brought an action at law against the company. The court held that he was not entitled to recover by reason of the deviation before stated. He failed in the suit. On the 16th of January, 1871, he filed this bill, and prayed therein to have the contract reformed so as to cover the elongated voyage from St. Jago to Manzanillo. The reformation of written contracts for fraud or mistake is an ordinary branch of equity jurisdiction. The rules which govern the exercise of this power are founded in good sense and are well settled. When the agreement, as reduced to writing, omits or contains terms or stipulations contrary to the common intention of the parties, the instrument will be corrected so as to make it conform to their real intent.

The parties will be placed as they would have stood if the mistake had not occurred. (Kerr on Fraud and Mistake, pp. 419, 420.) The party alleging the mistake must show exactly in what it consists and the correction that should be made. The evidence must be such as to leave no reasonable doubt upon the mind of the court as to either of these points. Where the minds of the parties have not met there is no contract, and hence none to be rectified. (Bently vs. McKay, 31 L. J. Chy., 709; Baldwin et al. vs. Widelburger, 2 Hall, 176; Coly vs. Bowen, 10 Paige, 534; Calverly vs. Williams, 1 Vesey, Jr., 211.) This jurisdiction is applied where necessary and proper to the reformation of contracts of insurance. (Harris vs. Col. Co. Ins. Co., 18 Ohio R., 116; Fireman's Insurance Co. vs. Powell, 13 B. Monroe, 311; Nat. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Crane, 16 Md., 260.)

Here the application was to insure on a charter "from Liverpool to Cuba, and load for Europe, via Falmouth," &c. This was indefinite as to Cuba, and may have been regarded by the company as ambiguous. The answer was: "As requested, we have entered $5,000 on charter to port in Cuba, and thence to port of advice and discharge in Europe." This answer shows clearly two things: 1. How the company understood the proposition. 2. That they agreed to insure according to that understanding, and not otherwise. There was no mistake nor misapprehension on their part. The circumstances show there could be none.

The correspondence between the parties constituted a preliminary agreement. The answer to Hearn's proposal was plain and explicit. It admitted of but one construction. He was bound carefully to read it, and it is to be presumed he did so. In that event there was as little reason for misapprehension on his part as on the part of the company. Such a result was hardly possible. There is nothing in the evidence which tends to show that any occurred. The inference of full and correct knowledge is inevitable. It is as satisfactory to the judicial mind as direct evidence to the same effect would be.

So far the complainant's case is as weak in equity as it is in law. But it is said there was a usage that vessels going to Cuba might visit at least two ports—one for discharge and the other for reloading. It is insisted that this usage authorized the voyage to Manzanillo; that the voyage was not a deviation; that it in no wise affected the liability of the company in equity, and that hence the contract of the parties in this particular should be reformed accordingly.

It is not necessary that the usage relied upon in cases like this should have been communicated or known to the assurers. Lord Mansfield said: "Every underwriter is presumed to be acquainted with the practice of the trade he insures, and if he does not know it he ought to inform himself." (Noble vs. Kennedy, 2 Doug., 513.) See also 1 Duer on Insurance and the cases there cited.

After considering the rule as to usage it is held to have no application to this case. But it is said the usage relied upon is not proven. It appears that a large proportion of the vessels, perhaps four-fifths, which go laden with coal to Cuba, take on their return cargo elsewhere on the Island than at the port of discharge. A few use the same port for both purposes. But the proof is also that the contract in all such cases is expressed according to the intent. There is no proof that where the policy is upon a voyage to one port and back, the vessel may proceed to another port before her return, and that by usage or otherwise, the latter voyage as well as the former, shall be deemed to be within the policy. Viewing the case in this aspect, we find nothing that would warrant the interposition of a Court of Equity.

We are asked, if we decline to reform the contract, to decree the return of the premium. This we cannot do. We regard the case as one of mere deviation. It is essentially of that character. In that class of cases the law annuls the contract as to the future, and forfeits the premium to the underwriter. Here equity must follow the law.

The decree of the Circuit Court is affirmed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Jacobs et al. vs. Hernstein et al.—Case and amendments settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Collins et al. vs. The Oceanic Navigation Company et al.—Allowance of $150 to the plaintiff and an allowance of $75 to the company. See decision.

By Judge Larremore.

Mary Jane Siebel vs. Alvis Siebel.—Judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

Patrick Kehoe, who was convicted of murder in the second degree, was called up for sentence yesterday afternoon in the Hudson County Circuit Court, Judge Knapp presiding. The prisoner was brought in from the County Jail by Sheriff Laverty and placed in front of the bar. He trembled violently, and seemed overcome with the horror of his situation. Judge Knapp briefly addressed the prisoner as follows:

"Patrick Kehoe, you have been convicted of the murder of your wife, and the jury, regarding the evidence most favorably to you, brought in a verdict of murder in the second degree. This saves your life. It is needless to say that the evidence produced on your trial put your life in great peril; but the jury, through an anxious desire to give you the benefit of every doubt and every legal advantage, withheld a capital conviction. They have shown a desire to err on the side of mercy, if any error should be committed. For this offense the law permits your imprisonment in the State Prison for the period of twenty years, and the views of the court on the character of your offense constrains it to pass upon you the full sentence of the law. The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned at hard labor in the State Prison for the period of twenty years."

Kehoe, who was greatly agitated, remarked in a tremulous voice that he had one favor to ask of the court, and that was that his little son should be sent to the reform school. Judge Knapp replied that the boy would be provided for, and then the prisoner was taken back to the County Jail to await removal to Trenton. The crime for which Kehoe has been sentenced to spend twenty years of his life in State Prison was committed on the night of May 21, at his residence in Third street, Jersey City. No one saw the murder committed except the little son of the prisoner, who is only ten years old. He testified that his father struck his mother with the heel of his shoe and she fell down and commenced bleeding copiously. It was the boy's evidence that convicted his father, as there was no other eye-witness of the deed, and the rest of the evidence was entirely circumstantial.

DARING DOCK THIEVES CAUGHT.

On Monday evening Frank Wilder, of No. 29 Cornelia street, was sitting on the string-piece of the pier at the foot of Tenth street and the North River. His legs were hung over the side, and they were suddenly seized from beneath and an attempt made to drag him off the wharf. He seized hold of a rope which was close by, and prevented himself from being pulled into the water. While in this position the three young dock thieves by whom he was attacked robbed him of his gold watch, valued at $30. They then let go his legs, and he pulled himself up on the pier by the rope. The young ruffians then attempted to escape under the wharves, but Officer O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct, arrested them after considerable trouble. They gave their names as Patrick Whelan, Thomas Whelan, and Edward Grady. At the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, Justice Kasmire held them for trial.

COURT NOTES.

Patrick Trenoe, of No. 314 East Thirty-sixth street, was held by Commissioner Shields yesterday on the charge of selling liquor without payment of special tax.

Sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers, Judge Westbrook has denied a motion to vacate an order of arrest issued against Ignatz Herzog. The order was issued on the ground of fraud in the purchase of furs, the complaint being made by ex-Commissioner of Charities Myer Stern.

Carlo Carinini was arrested yesterday on a civil suit instituted against him by Losi Pietro, mother of Louisa Pietro, to recover $2,000 damages for an alleged indecent assault upon plaintiff's daughter, who is only ten years old. Carinini was committed to Ludlow Street Jail by order of Arrest Sheriff Quincey, in default of $2,500 bail.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, return of process was made in the cases in which 3,740 bundles of cigarettes were seized on the steamer City of Mexico, and 2,967 bundles on the City of Vera Cruz, the cigarettes having been smuggled into this port by some unknown persons. No claimants appeared for the property, and it was condemned by default.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

Thomas Mullen was held to answer at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on a charge of stealing $20 from William G. Lee.

John McCarthy, a printer, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of stealing a roll of cloth from the store of Weischman & Gloeckner, No. 458 Broadway.

Minnie Stevens, of No. 23 Marion street, an alleged accomplice of Maria Hanson in robbing James Fanning of $150 on Saturday night at No. 2 Chambers street, was held at the Tombs Police Court yesterday.

At noon yesterday Mrs. Margaret Gurney, living on the second floor of No. 555 West Thirty-second street, was asleep on a lounge in the rear room. She was aroused by seeing a boy named Michael Tully, whom she knew, at the bureau in the room. She had him arrested, and yesterday Justice Kasmire, at the Washington Place Police Court, held him in $1,000 bail on a charge of burglary.

The Police of the Tenth Precinct on Monday night made a raid on a disorderly house in Chrystie street and one in Canal street. They arrested the proprietors, Peter Halleck and David Wild, together with eight inmates. The proprietors were held in $1,000 bail each by Justice Morgan, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, and the others were discharged.

A FORGER ARRESTED.

Martin Delaware, formerly employed by the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company, was held yesterday in $2,000 bail, by Justice Morgan, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with obtaining goods on forged orders. On the 17th inst. he called on the firm of Brinkerhoff, Turner & Co., at No. 109 Duane street, and saying he that was employed by the Dry Dock Railroad Company, produced an order for $30 worth of canvas, purporting to be signed by the Superintendent of the line, William A. House. The same day, and on a similar order, he procured $25 worth of horse brushes from Messrs. McArthur & Co., of No. 348 Pearl street. Both orders were pronounced forgeries by the company when presented for payment. The prisoner, in his defense, stated that he was drunk when he presented the orders, and did not know what he was doing.

CIVIL ARREST OF A MINOR.

In the suit of Pollock against Barreiras & Co., to recover $400 damages from defendants, for alleged swindling operations in the "put" and "call" business at No. 6 Wall street, the particulars of which have already been published, Judge Spaulding, of the Marine Court, rendered a decision yesterday, releasing one of the Barreiras brothers from civil arrest. This decision was rendered on the ground that the defendant being a minor—sixteen years of age—was not subject to arrest in a civil suit. The Judge coupled his decision with a condition, however, that the released infant banker should stipulate not to sue the plaintiff for false imprisonment.

THE ALLEGED FUGITIVE FORGER.

Gottleib Ludwig Wilhelm Zennegg, the alleged fugitive forger from Saxony, was before Commissioner White yesterday for examination. Detective Tieman and Mr. Dulong, connected with ex-Gov. Salomon's law office, identified Zennegg by testifying that he had, when arrested, admitted to them that he was the person to whom the charge of forgery referred. The further examination was adjourned for a week, to give time for the arrival of documentary evidence from Germany.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The civil suits instituted by Mr. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and against James McDermott, a reporter, for libel, are likely to be the first cases arising out of the Brooklyn scandal which will be brought to trial. Mr. Bowen has expressed his determination to prosecute these suits, and it is believed the trial will be set down for an early day in September. The testimony of McDermott, who is to leave Brooklyn next week, will be taken on Friday or Saturday next. Mr. Bowen had three causes of action against the *Eagle*, which were consolidated into one, and this action, it is believed, will be commenced prior to the trial of the indictment for perjury against Mr. Moulton, if the District Attorney intends to press the latter case at all. The trial of Mr. Bowen's suits will elicit a good deal of testimony having an important bearing upon the Beecher case.

It was stated yesterday in District Attorney Britton's office, Brooklyn, that the trial of Loader would not take place before September, his counsel, Mr. Chapin, being unable to complete his arrangements for the hearing of the case this week. He will be admitted to bail in the sum of $2,500, and his counsel expects to give in the bonds for his release from jail to-day or to-morrow. Price has not yet been arraigned, nor is it thought that the District Attorney will press the case against him. He is still however, held in custody.

On Monday night a meeting of the committee recently appointed to make preparations for the proposed reception to Mr. Beecher, on his return from his vacation, was held at the residence of Mr. A. W. Tenney. Some of the members were in favor of holding the reception in Plymouth Church, while others proposed that it should take place at the Academy of Music. Nothing definite was agreed upon. The reception will be held on the 10th or 15th of September.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Westbrook, J.

Nos.
4—Goodwin, &c., vs. Einstein, &c.
22—Grout, &c., vs. Cooper.
35—Frost vs. Van Loon, &c.
38—Dudley vs. Shear.
43—Spears, &c., vs. Mathews.
68—Dudley vs. Shear, &c.
76—Nelson vs. Shwing.
88—Weeden, &c., vs. St. Paul & Pac. R.R. Co.
90—Matter of Tinelli.
91—Smith Paper Co. vs. De Mariel.
94—Dilleber vs. Dilleber.
107—Siebert vs. Butler, (No. 1.)

Nos.
108—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
115—Woolsey vs. Brown, &c.
121—Korn vs. Frankfeld, &c.
122—Mass vs. Union Trust Co.
135—Howell vs. Van Siclen.
136—Ramsford vs. Conklin, &c.
140—Matter of Gomperts.
155—Helfenstein, &c., vs. Ferguson.
157—Blake vs. Kuh, &c.
163—Kelly vs. Plum, &c.
165—Slade, &c., vs. Griffin.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Samuel Robinson, robbery.
William Ramsay, burglary.
John Brennan, Joseph Field, John H. Fields, burglary.
Edward McGrath, felonious assault and battery.
Charles Daly, felonious assault and battery.
John Weitzel, felonious assault and battery.
Sarah Martin, felonious assault and battery.
Bernard Goldberg, grand larceny.
James Wilson, grand larceny.
Pietro Boritti, burglary.
Abraham Alexander, receiving stolen goods.
Jacquis Mimais, disorderly house.
John King, disorderly house.
Walter Regan, petit larceny.
Levi Aaron, receiving stolen goods.

A BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY IN BROOKLYN.

About noon yesterday a young man, dressed in a dark suit of working clothes, and having a rope thrown over his arm, called at the house of Mr. Albert Smith, at No. 127 Livingston street, Brooklyn. Mr. Smith, with his family, has been in the country for some weeks, and the house was in charge of Mr. Frank Hollender and his wife. Mrs. Hollender opened the door when the young man with the dark clothes rang the bell. On being asked what he wanted he said he was sent to fix the roof. Knowing that no arrangements had been made for repairing the roof, Mrs. Hollender refused to admit the stranger and was about to shut the door, when he attempted to throw the rope, which had a slip knot at one end, over her head. Fortunately the line struck the door-post over Mrs. Hollender's head, and fell harmlessly in front of her face. The lady when the rope was thrown, screamed loudly and managed by a great effort to shut the door. Her cries brought Mr. Hollender to the door from a distant part of the house, but his wife was so frightened that she could not explain until the thief had sufficient time to effect his escape. The case was not reported to the Police until several hours after the attempted robbery. Sergt. Frost has detailed a detective to work up the case.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000	North-west Con.C.Gd.bs.	84¼	500	North-west. Pref.	55¾
			50	do.	56
6,000	do.....c.	84⅜	200	do.....b3.	56
4,000	do.	84⅜	300	do.	56⅛
600	Western Union	80⅝	100	do.	55¾
1000	do.	80½	200	North-west.....s3.	41½
300	do.	80⅝	300	do.	41⅜
600	do.	80¾	10	do.	41⅛
1000	do.	80⅞	600	do.	41½
300	do.	80¾	400	do.	41⅝
100	Rock Island.b60.	105⅝	300	do.	41½
300	do.	105½	600	do.	41⅜
400	do.	105⅝	400	do.	41¼
100	N.Y.C. & Hud.s3.	104¼	100	Tol. & Wabash	6⅛
100	do.	104¼	300	do.	6
500	Erie Railway	15¾	100	St. Paul	37⅝
500	do.....c.	15⅝	500	do.....s3.	37¼
700	do.	15⅝	600	do.	37⅛
2000	do.	15¾	200	do.....b3.	37¼
700	Pacific Mail	38¾	100	do.	37¼
700	do.	39	500	do.	37½
200	do.....s3.	38⅞	300	do.	37⅝
10	do.	39⅛	700	do.	37⅞
400	Lake Shore	60¾	500	do.	37¾
200	do.	60⅝	100	do.	37⅝
1100	do.	60¾	300	do.	37½
2700	do.	60⅞	300	do.	37⅞
600	do.	61	100	St. Paul Pref.	60⅜
200	do.....c.	61	500	do.	60½
400	do.	61⅛	200	do.	61¾
2300	do.	61¼	100	Ohio & Miss.	23⅞
1900	do.	61⅜	300	do.	24
1400	do.	61⅜	200	do.	24⅛
800	do.	61⅜	300	Union Pacific	73⅜
100	do.....c.	61¼	400	do.	73½
700	do.....b3.	61⅜	300	Pacific R. of Mo.	48
800	do.	61¼	200	do.	48½
700	do.	61⅜	400	do.	50

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500	U.S.6s,1881,C.	121½	$20,000	U.S.5-20Cou. 1868.....12.	120
3,000	U.S.5-20 C.'65. N.....b.c.	118⅜	10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40, Reg.....12.	117⅜
5,000	U.S.5-20C.,'64.	117⅛	50,000	U. S. 5s, '81, Coup.....s30.	116¼
5,000	do.....s3.	117⅛	1,000	do.....12.	116¾
100,000	U. S. 5-20 C. 1867	120⅛			
10,000	do.....b3.	120⅛			

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000	Ga. 7s, G. B'ds.	98	20	U. S. Express	46
10,000	Mo. 6s, Asy.B.	100	100	do.....b. c.	46
8,000	N.Y.S. By.L. R.	106	300	Erie Railway.b. c.	15¾
1,000	D. of C. 3-65s.	72¼	100	do.....s3.	15½
500	B'lyn 6s,W L.	102¼	200	do.	15½
1,000	B.,C.R.&M.1st	32	100	do.	15⅝
2,000	Chic.&Alt.1st.	109	100	do.....s5.	15¼
500	C.&O.1st,ex c.	33	90	Mich. Cen.....b. c.	67¼
500	do.coup.on.	38½	200	L. S. & M. S.	61⅜
6,000	Mil. & St.Paul, I. & M. Div.	82	500	do.....b3.	61¼
			1100	do.	61⅛
2,000	M.& St.P.1st c.	74½	1800	do.....s3.	61
82,000	do.	75	100	do.....c.	61
6,000	do.	77	1100	do.	61
5,000	Mil. & St.P.1st LaC.Div.b.c.	91	1500	do.	60⅞
			1600	do.	61
2,000	Erie 2d	100½	1600	do.	61⅛
3,000	Chic. & N. W. C. C. Gld. B.	84½	500	do.	61
			500	do.	60⅞
17,000	do.	84¼	1100	do.....s3.	60¾
5,000	do.	84⅛	100	do.	60¾
3,000	Erie 5th.....c.	96	400	C. & P. G'd.....b. c.	91½
500	C. P. & Ash.o.	102	300	do.....c.	91½
500	L. S. Div. Bds.	101¼	200	do.....b3.	91½
12,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	104	30	N. J. Central	110¾
8,000	Har. 1st,7s C.	110⅞	700	Chic. & N. W.b. c.	41¼
1,000	O. & M. Con.	96½	100	do.....s10.	41⅛
6,000	O. & M. 2d.	76	300	do.	41¼
12,000	Un. Pac. 1st.	101⅜	500	do.	41⅛
2,000	do.	101½	600	do.	41
2,000	U. Pac.7s L.G.	99½	300	do.	40⅞
8,000	do.	99¾	200	do.....s3.	41
6,000	Un. Pac. S. F.	96	300	do.	41⅛
1,000	Pac. of Mo. 2d.	79¾	200	do.	41¼
1,000	do.	79½	100	do.....s3.	41
4,000	Pacific 7s. G'd by S. of Mo.	100½	300	do.....s4.	41
			100	do.	41
1,000	C. P. G. B.b.c.	100⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	55½
1,000	C.,C.& I.C.1st.	47	300	do.....b. c.	55¼
10,000	do.....b. c.	47	100	do.....c.	55¼
1,000	Canada So.1st with Int. C.	46	100	do.	54⅜
			100	do.	54½
3,000	North Mo.1st.	90¼	100	do.....s5.	54¼
14	Cen. Nat. Bk.	99	200	do.	54¼
5	Fourth Nat. Bk.	101½	200	Chic. & R. I.....b. c.	105⅜
50	Ger. Amer. Bk.	91	500	T. W. & W.....b. c.	6
18	do.....b. c.	90¼	200	do.	6⅛
30	Metro. Bank	133	300	do.....c.	6⅛
100	Phenix Bank	100	100	do.....s3.	6
5	Park Bank	148	24	N. Y., N. H. & H.	142½
12	Mer. Ex. Bk.	102	300	C., M.& St. P.b. c.	37⅜
20	Consol. Coal	47½	700	do.....b3.	37½
100	M.L.&M.a.pd.b. c.	11¾	200	do.	37⅜
50	At. & Pac.Tel.b. c.	20	100	do.....s3.	37¼
700	West. Union.b. c.	80⅝	100	do.	37⅛
500	do.	80½	200	do.	37⅜
500	do.	80⅝	100	do.	37¼
200	do.....s3.	80⅝	100	do.....b3.	37¼
500	do.	80¾	500	do.	37⅛
300	do.	80⅝	490	do.	37
2000	do.	80⅜	400	do.	37⅛
700	do.	80¼	100	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	61¼
600	do.	80⅛	500	do.	61
1500	Pac. Mail.....b. c.	38¾	100	do.	60¾
200	do.....c.	38¾	50	P.,Ft.W. & C.G'd.	93¼
100	do.....b3.	38¾	20	do.....b. c.	98½
100	do.....b3.	38⅝	100	P. of Mo..b. c.b3.	50
100	do.....c.	38⅝	17	H. & St. Jo..b. c.	25
100	do.....c.	38½	200	O. & M.....b. c.	24⅛
100	do.	38½	300	do.....s3.	24
300	do.....b3.	38½	200	do.	24
100	N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.	104¼	300	do.....s3.	23⅞
110	do.	104⅛	100	do.	23⅞
10	Adams Express	100	200	do.	23¾

12:30 O'CLOCK—SALES BEFORE THE CALL.

200	Del. & Hudson	119	1700	Lake Shore	60⅝
500	Erie Railway	15¼	1500	do.	60¾
600	do.....b3.	15¼	500	do.	60⅞
200	do.....s3.	15¼	500	do.....c.	60⅝
200	do.	15⅜	100	do.	60¾
900	Western Un.....s3.	80⅛	200	do.....b3.	60¾
400	do.	80⅛	1000	North-western	41⅛
1100	do.....b3.	80¼	600	do.	41¼
200	do.	80¼	100	North-western Pf.	54½
600	do.....s3.	80¼	200	do.	54⅝
100	do.....b3.	80¼	100	do.....c.	54⅝
200	Pacific Mail	38½	100	Rock Island	105⅜
200	do.....s3.	38⅜	200	St. Paul	37
100	do.....c.	38⅜	300	do.	37⅛
200	do.	38½	200	St. Paul Pref.	60⅝
700	do.....b3.	38¼	100	Ohio & Miss	23¾
100	Union Pacific	73	100	do.	23⅝
100	Pacific R. of Mo.	50	100	do.....s3.	23⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 O'CLOCK P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg., '64	117	500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	120
10,000	U. S. 5-20 Coup., '65	119¼	15,000	do.	119⅞
5,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg., '65.....n.	118¼	5,000	U. S. 5-20 Coup., '68	119¾
10,000	U. S. 5-20 Coup., '65.....n.	118¼	5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 Coup.	117¼
10,000	do.	118⅛	10,000	U. S. 5s, Reg., 81	115
5,000	U. S. 5-20 Reg., '67	120	10,000	U. S. 5s C.,'81.	116⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000	Un.Pac.1st.	101½	13	Merchants' Bank.	122
2,000	Un.Pac.7s.L.G.	99½	100	Col., C. & I. C.b.c.	3¾
2,000	C.C.& C.I. 1st.	106½	100	Un. Pac. R.R..b.c.	73¼
6,000	Ia. Md.1st 8s.	80	200	do.	73
8,000	P. of Mo.2d.	79½	500	Chic. & N.W..b.c.	41¼
4,000	Ohio & M. C. B.	96½	1100	do.....s3.	41¼
5,000	T.,P.&W.,W.D.	55	300	do.	41⅜
1,000	C. & N. W. C. C. G. B.	84⅜	800	do.	41¼
			10	N. J. Cent	110¼
35,000	do.	84¼	25	do.....b..c.	110½
3,000	M.&St.P.8s.1st.	112½	200	C. & R. I., b. c.b3.	105⅛
1,000	Cent.Pac. G.B.	101½	150	do.	105½
300	W. U. Tel., b. c.s3.	80¼	400	do.	105⅝
1100	do.	80⅜	700	C.,M.&St.P.b.c.b3.	37¼
100	do.	80¼	200	C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c.	60½
100	P.M.S.S.Co.b.c.s3.	38½	100	T., W. & W.....b.c.	5⅝
400	do.	38⅜	100	do.	5½
300	do.....s3.	38½	500	do.....s3.	5½
100	do.....s15.	38¼	100	L.S.&M.S.R.R.b.c.	60⅝
200	Erie Railway.b.c.	15½	200	do.....b3.	60¾
20	do.	15⅝	700	do.	60⅝
400	do.	15⅜	400	do.	60⅝
100	O.& Miss. b.c..b3.	23¾	200	do.....s3.	60⅝
300	do.	23¾	50	Morris & Es. b. c.	102¼
400	do.....s3.	23⅝	6	Pacific of Mo. b. c.	50¼
300	do.	23⅝			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000	N.J.C.1st, c.	104¼	100	Lake Shore.....s4.	60½
100	Consol Coal	47½	50	do.	60⅜
100	M. L. & M., A, P.	11¼	700	do.....s3	60½
100	do.	11½	1000	do.	60½
200	Western Union	80⅛	300	do.....b3.	60½
100	do.....s3.	80¼	100	do.....b30.	60½
200	do.	80¼	600	do.	60½
10	Wells Fargo Ex.	81	700	do.	60⅝
10	do.	81½	200	North-western	41⅛
10	Adams Express	100	200	do.	41¼
300	Pacific Mail	38⅜	100	do.....b3.	41¼
300	do.	38¼	200	do.....s3.	41⅛
200	do.	38⅛	600	do.	41⅛
900	do.	38¼	100	do.	41⅜
100	do.....s3.	38¼	400	do.	41½
200	do.....s3.	38⅛	200	do.	41⅜
100	do.....s5.	38⅛	100	North-w'n Pref.	54⅝
100	do.....b3.	38¼	100	Rock Island.....b3.	105½
400	do.	38¼	100	do.....b3.	105⅜
600	do.	38⅜	100	Tol. & Wab.....s3.	5⅜
100	Erie Railway	15⅜	200	St. Paul	37⅛
700	do.	15¼	100	do.....b3.	37¼
50	Illinois Central	98¾	100	St. Paul.Pref.	60½
50	do.....opg.	98¾	100	do.	60⅜
100	Han. & St. Jo.	25⅜	100	Del., Lac. & West.	119¾
100	do.	25¼	300	Ohio & Miss.	23⅝

TUESDAY, July 20—P. M.

The early dealings at the Stock Exchange were marked by considerable buoyancy and activity, but later on a reaction set in, chiefly under sales to realize profits. The widest fluctuations were in North-western and St. Paul preferred, the former selling at 55¾@56, closing at 54¼@54⅝, and the latter at 60⅜@61¾, closing at 60½@61. Outside of these stocks the advance at the opening ranged from ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., Missouri Pacific having advanced from 48 to 50 on the announcement that the injunction against the dividend recently declared had been dissolved, and the subsequent decline in prices was ¼ to 1 ₱ cent. North-western common rose to 41⅝ and St. Paul common to 37⅞, but sales of these stocks were afterward made at 40⅞ and 37. Lake Shore, which recorded the largest number of transactions, rose from 60⅝ to 61½, and later dropped to 60½. Western Union rose from 80½ to 80⅞, and then touched 80⅛. Pacific Mail, after advancing from 38¾ to 39⅛, receded to 38⅛. Union Pacific was firm at 73@73½, the estimated earnings for the first eighteen days of July showing a flattering gain over last year. Wabash was weak, and declined from 6⅛ to 5⅜. The changes in the remainder of the list were less important, and were generally a fraction lower. The market closed quiet but firm at a recovery of ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent. from the lowest point.

There is no change to note in the money market, and call loans are still abundant at 1½@2 ₱ cent. At these rates it scarcely pays the banks for their trouble incurred in handling collaterals. Prime mercantile paper is in small supply, and rates remain at 3½ to 5 ₱ cent.

The foreign advices report a gain of £182,000 bullion by the Bank of England on balance. This constant influx of specie has a tendency to induce lower rates for money and discounts on the open market at London, for 3 months' bills are down to 2½ ₱ cent. At the Stock Exchange money is offering at 2 ₱ cent. on Government securities. Consols advanced sharply, and closed at 94⅜@94½ for money and 94½ for the account, after selling as high as 94½@94⅝. American securities are firm, with last quotations at 107 for old 1865s, 107¼ for 1867s, 105 for 10-40s, and 103 for new 5s. Erie advanced to 13⅝@13⅞ and closed at 13½@13¾. The Sterling Exchange market was weaker to-day and the asking rates were reduced to $4 87 for 60 day and $4 90 for demand bills. For actual business the rates were $4 86¼@$4 86¾ for bankers' 60 day bills, closing tame at $4 86¼@$4 86½ and $4 89½@$4 89¾ for demand, the latter being firmer than long sterling. There was rather more business doing in bankers' 60 day bills and one round lot, understood to be £100,000 of borrowed prime bills, was sold within the radius of our quotations. The gold market was heavy and lower, the price declining from 114⅛ to 113¼. The increase of bullion in the Bank of England to the highest point ever known, the great ease in money at London, the decline in sterling exchange, and the increased sales of gold in this market against exchange all tended to drag down the Gold Room speculation. At the close of business it was at 113⅜. Cash gold was worth from 2 ₱ cent. per annum to 1-64 ₱ diem for use, but late in the afternoon loans were made flat. The specie engagements for to-morrow amount to $500,000.

Government bonds were steady until late in day, when the decline in gold affected the market and prices fell off ⅛ to ½ ₱ cent.; 1867s sold down to 119⅞, 1868s to 119¾, new 1865s to 118⅛, and new 5s to 116⅜, all coupon. Railroad bonds were strong and higher, on a very animated business. Prices advanced ¼ to 2½ ₱ cent. early in the day, but some of the gold-interest-bearing issues reacted a fraction on the sudden drop in gold. Milwaukee and St. Paul consolidated firsts advanced 2⅛ ₱ cent., to 77, and Lacrosse and I. and M. Division 1 ₱ cent., to 91 and 82, respectively. The transactions were especially large in Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds, which were firm at 84⅛@84½. The Pacific issues were in demand at slightly higher prices. The general market showed an improvement of ¼ to ¾ ₱ cent. State bonds were quiet and without essential change.

The Directors of the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company will meet to-morrow, but it is understood that only routine business will be transacted, and the question of a dividend on the preferred stock will be left for a future meeting.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week ending to-day from the port of New-York, amount to $5,203,632, against $5,308,096 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $6,529,662 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, are $138,159,030, against $163,943,315 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $157,131,573 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

Gold receipts	$437,675 00
Gold payments	310,258 46
Gold balance	34,665,415 46
Currency receipts	1,368,221 93
Currency payments	1,084,376 94
Currency balance	54,497,802 09
Customs	379,000 00

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¼	104⅛	410
Erie	15¾	15¼	7,420
Lake Shore	61½	60½	35,300
Wabash	6⅛	5⅜	2,300
North-western	41⅝	40⅞	12,900
North-western Preferred	56	54¼	2,6 0
Rock Island	105⅝	105⅜	1,900
Fort Wayne	98½	98¼	70
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37⅞	37	8,800
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	61¾	60⅜	2,100
Pittsburg	91½	91½	800
Del., Lack. & Western	119¾	119⅝	100
New-Jersey Central	110¾	110¼	65
Michigan Central	67½	67¼	155
Illinois Central	98¾	98¾	100
Union Pacific	73½	73	1,100
C., C. & Ind. Central	3¾	3¾	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	25⅜	25¼	200
Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛	23⅝	2,400
Missouri Pacific	50	48	1,206
Delaware & Hudson Canal	119	119	200
Western Union	80⅞	80⅛	15,100
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	20	20	......
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38⅛	9,600
Consolidation Coal	47½	47½	100
Mariposa L. & M.	11¾	11¼	300
Adams Express	100	100	20
United States Express	46	46	120
Total shares sold			95,516

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—TUESDAY, JULY 20.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 5s, 1881, coup	117	116¼
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116	115⅞
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	120⅛	119⅞
American Gold	114	113⅜
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86¼@$4 86¾	$4 86¼@$4 86½
New-York Central	104⅜	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105¾	105⅜
Pacific Mail	38¾	38⅜
St. Paul Common	37¼	37¼
St. Paul Preferred	60½	60½
Western Union	80⅝	80¼
Union Pacific	73¼	73¼
Lake Shore	60⅞	60⅝
Wabash and Toledo	6	5⅜
North-western Common	41⅜	41⅜
North-western Preferred	55¾	54½
Delaware, Lackawanna and West'n	119⅝	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	110	110½
Panama	130	130
Erie	15⅜	15¼
Ohio and Mississippi	24	23⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	3⅝	3¾
Harlem	134	134

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency, 6s	122¾	...	5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅛	118¼
6s, 1881, r.	119¾	120	5-20s, 1867, r.	119¾	120
6s, 1881, c.	121	121¼	5-20s, 1867, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1862, c.	115¾	116	5-20s, 1868, r.	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s, 1864, r.	117	117¼	5-20s, 1868, c.	119¾	120
5-20s, 1864, c.	117	117⅛	10-40s, r.	117⅛	117⅜
5-20s, 1865, r.	118½	119	10-40s, c.	117	117¼
5-20s, 1865, c.	118⅞	119⅛	5s, 1881, r.	114½	115
5-20s, 1865, n.r.	118	118¼	5s, 1881, c.	116⅛	116⅜

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $76,000 for interest and $9,000 for called bonds:

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold balances	$1,440,250
Currency balances	1,656,038
Gross clearances	38,598,000

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$54,526,461
Currency balances	2,708,782
Gold exchanges	5,529,769
Gold balances	702,825

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	35	L. Bs. due '81 to '91	100⅛
Alabama 5s, '86	35	New-York Reg. B. L.	106
Alabama 8s, '86	35	New-York Coup. B. L.	106¼
Ark. 6s, Funded	32	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	20
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.i.	15	N. C. 6s, old, A. & O.	20
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,J.&J.	50
A. 7s, L.R.P.B.&N.O.	15	N.C.6s,N.C.R.,A&O.	50
Ark. 7s, M., O.&R.R.	15	N. C. 6s, c. off, J.&J.	38
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	15	N. C. 6s, c. off, A.&O.	38
Connecticut 6s	104	N. C. 6s, F. A., '66	12
Georgia 6s	89	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	10
Ga. 7s, New Bonds	97	N. C. 6s, n. b., J.&J.	10
Ga. 7s, Indorsed	93	N. C. 6s, n. b., A. & O.	10
Ga. 7s, Gold Bonds	97	Ohio 6s, '75	100
Ill. Coupon 6s, '77	100	Ohio 6s, '81	103
Ill. Coupon 6s, '79	100	Ohio 6s, '86	106½
Ill. 6s, War Loan	100	Rhode Island 6s	103¼
Kentucky 6s	100	South Carolina 6s	32
Louisiana 6s	32	So.Carolina 6s, A.&O.	30
La. 6s, New Bonds	33	S. C. Non-Fund. bs.	6
La. 6s, New Fl'g Dt.	32	Tennessee 6s, old	50
La. 7s, Penitentiary.	34	Tenn. 6s, new bds	48¾
La. 8s, Levee Bonds.	25	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	49
La. 8s, L. B. of '75	35	Texas 10s	102½
Michigan 6s, '78 79	100	Virginia 6s, old	36
Michigan 6s, '83	101	Va. 6s, new bds., '66	37
Michigan 7s, '90	103	Va. 6s, new bds., '67	37
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100	Va. 6s, Consol. bds.	65
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100	Va. 6s, ex mat. coup.	57
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100	Va. 6s, Consol., 2d s.	45¾
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100	Va. 6s, Deferred bs.	8⅞
Mo. 6s, due in '79	100	Dis. of Col. 3-65s, 1924.	72¼
Fund. Bs., due '94-5	100¼		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Albany & Susq. 2d	105½	Cle.,P'ville & A.o.bs.	104
Albany & Susq. 3d	100	Detroit, Mon.& T.bs	103
Boston, H. & E. 1st.	22	Buff. & Erie n. bs	103
Boston, H. & E. G.	18	Buff. & State Line 7s.	100
B., C.R.& M.1st 7s g.	31	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st.	83
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st.	38½	Lake Shore c. r. 1st.	100
Ches. & Ohio ex c.	33	Lake shore c. c. 2d.	96½
Chicago & Alt. S. F.	100	Mich.C.cons. 7s,1902.	103¾
Chicago & Alt. 1st	109	Mich. C. 1st 8s,'82 S.F.	112
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	102	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101¾
St. L., J. & Chic.1st.	102	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	103
C., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	113	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	102½
Chic., B. & Q. C. 7s.	104	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E.	100⅛
Chic., R. I. & Pac.	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	100⅜
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st n.	112½	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st C.	104	N. Y. C. & Hud.1st c.	115½
Amer. D. & I. bds.	99⅝	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st r.	114
M. & St.P.1st 8s P.D.	112½	Hud.R.7s,2d S.F., '85.	110
M.&St.P.2d 7 3-10 P.D.	90	Harlem 1st 7s c	110⅞
M. & St.P.1st LaC.D.	90¼	Harlem 1st 7s r	110½
M.&St.P.1st I.&M.D.	82	North Missouri 1st	90
M. & St.P.1st C.&M.	87	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	97
Mil. & St. P. 1st. C.	77¼	Ohio & Miss. cons.	96½
Mil. & St. P. 2d	82	Ohio & Miss. 2d cons.	75
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	104½	Cen. Pac. G. Bs	100⅞
Chi. & N. W. int. bs.	99	Cen. Pac. St. Aid bs.	105
Chi. & N. W. con. bs.	97¼	Un. Pac. 1st Bds	101⅜
Chi.& N.W. ext'n bs.	92½	Un. Pac. Ld. Gt. 7s.	99⅝
Chi. & N. W. 1st	104⅝	Un. Pac. Sink. Fd.	95⅞
Chi.& N.W.cp.G.bs.	84	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	95⅛
Chi.& N.W.reg.G.bs.	82	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
Iowa Midland 1st,8s.	78	Pac.7s Guar. by Mo.	100½
Galena & Chi. ext'd.	107½	Pitts., Ft. W.& C. 1st.	112
Peninsula 1st, conv.	96½	Cl.& Pts.Cons.Sk.Fd.	104¾
Chi. & Mil. 1st	97	Cl.& Pitts.4th Sk.Fd.	99¼
Winona & St.Pet.1st.	50	Col., Chic. & Ind.1st.	47¼
C.C.C.& I. 1st,7s,S.F.	106	Col., Chic., & Ind. 2d.	18½
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.	111¼	St. Louis & I. M. 2d.	49
Del., L.& W.7s,conv.	119	Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	91
Morris & Essex 1st	112	Alt. & T. H. 2d. Inc.	75
Morris & Essex 2d	109¼	Bel. & So. Ill. 1st 8s.	96
Mor. & Es. 7s of 1871.	105	Tol., Peo.& W.,E.D.	63
Mor.& Es.1st.cn.G'd.	103⅝	Tol., Peo.& W.,W.D.	51
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	100½	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ex.	81½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83	96½	Tol. & W. 1st,St.L.D.	57
Erie 5th, 7s, '88	96	Tol. & Wab. 2d	51½
Han.& St.Jo.8s.conv.	84	Tol.& W.Cons.Conv.	25
Ind.,Bloom'n & W.1s.	27½	Han. & Naples 1st	36
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 2d.	101⅝	Gt. West. 1st, '88	79
Mich.S.N.I.S.F.7p.c.	107	Gt. West. 2d, '93	51½
Clev. & Tol. S. Fd.	105	Quincy & Tol.1st,'90.	51
Clev. & Tol. new bs.	103½	Laf., B. & Miss. 1st.	40
Cle.,P'ville & A.o.bs.	102		

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Mercantile	108
Central National	99	Merchants'	121
Chemical	1600	Merchants' Exch'e	102
City	300	Metropolitan	133
Commerce	121½	Nassau	102
Continental	100	North America	101
Corn Exchange	133	Phenix	97⅞
First National	200	Republic	96
Fourth National	101	State of New-York	114
German American	90	Tradesmen's	141
Manhattan	151	Union	141
Mechanics'	142		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—JULY 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s old	103½	103⅝
City 6s new	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	119¾	120
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅜	51½
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55¼	55⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61½	61⅝
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	21½	21⅝
Northern Central Railroad		29¾
Lehigh Navigation	50⅝	50¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	102¼	....

Quarterly statement of the National Banks of the City of New-York:

	Liabilities. May 1, 1875.	Liabilities. June 30, 1875.	Comparisons.	
Capital	$68,500,000	$68,500,000	......	
Net profits	33,586,000	33,606,800	$20,800	Inc.
Circulation	21,192,100	19,321,200	1,870,900	Dec.
Due banks	82,894,800	94,231,300	11,336,500	Inc.
Due depositors	128,589,300	138,242,900	8,654,600	Inc.
Unpaid dividends	610,600	1,613,200	1,002,600	Inc.
Totals	$336,371,800	$355,515,400	$19,143,600	Inc.
	Resources.	Resources.	Comparisons.	
Loans and discounts	$202,777,600	$202,723,900	$53,700	Dec.
Stocks	44,425,300	45,087,800	662,500	Inc.
Real estate	9,276,500	9,359,000	82,500	Inc.
Due from Banks	15,831,700	14,661,700	1,170,000	Dec.
Cash items and bank notes	5,017,000	5,370,200	353,200	Inc.
Specie	6,683,500	14,665,000	7,981,500	Inc.
Legal tenders	52,265,400	63,526,100	11,260,700	Inc.
Overdrafts	94,800	121,700	26,900	Inc.
Totals	$336,371,800	$355,515,400		

The estimated earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the first eighteen days of July amount to $566,245 48, against $430,351 75 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of $135,893 74, or 31 57-100 per cent.

The semi-annual statement of the National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America shows an increase of assets during the last six months of $207,000, and of surplus $45,648, the total surplus being now $1,410,846.

The attention of the first mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company is called to the card signed by Messrs. Cowdrey, Jordan, James, Amy, Livingston and Crosby, and printed in our advertising columns.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, July 20, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	32	Beef, pks	48
Bees-wax, pk	1	Cut-meats, pks	999
Cotton, bales	35	Lard, tcs	425
Copper, bbls	60	Stearine, pks	41
Dried Fruit, pks	4	Butter, pks	2,546
Eggs, bbls	2,248	Cheese, pks	19,324
Flour, bbls	10,501	Tallow, pks	184
Wheat, bushels	198,286	Lard-oil, bbls	50
Corn, bushels	35,900	Buffalo Robes, bales	510
Oats, bushels	43,974	Syrup, bbls	13
Beans, bbls	95	Skins, bales	326
Peas, bushels	300	Spelter, pcs	683
Meal, bags	629	Sugar, bbls	507
Oat-meal, bbls	102	Starch, pks	575
Hemp, bales	20	Tea, pks	14
Hides, No.	2,888	Tobacco, hhds	130
Hides, bales	451	Tobacco, pks	179
Leather, sides	20,069	Wool, bales	616
Oil-cake, pks	370	Whisky, bbls	471
Pork, pks	883		

COFFEE—Rio has been in rather better demand at essentially unchanged prices, with sales reported here of 1,464 bags by the P. C. Warwick at 18¼c., gold; 2,200 bags by the Amazon and 1,000 bags by the Chanticleer, at Baltimore, on private terms. Other kinds have been in fair request at full previous prices. Sales have been made of 1,608 bags Maracaibo, by the Sea Bird, and 400 bags Costa Rica on private terms. ....We quote invoices thus: Rio, good ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good at 19c.@19¼c.; prime, 19½c.@19¾c., gold. ₱ ℔., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¾c., gold; Java invoices, 25c.@27½c.; Maracaibo, 21c.@23c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21½c.; Singapore, 23c.@24c.; Jamaica, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Ceylon, 20c.@22c.; Savanilla, 20c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19c.@21c.; San Domingo, 17½c.@18c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; Angostura, 18½c.@21½c. ₱ ℔., gold.

COTTON—More inquiry has been noted for early delivery, almost wholly for spinning purposes, but at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ ℔ under more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported, since our last, for prompt delivery, of 1,292 bales, (of which 634 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners....The first bale of the new crop of Texas Cotton was received here to-day by Woodward & Stillman, commission merchants, No. 74 Wall street, and sold in front of the Cotton Exchange by John H. Draper & Co., auctioneers, at 21c. ₱ ℔., to O. Harriman. It was grown and consigned to this market by A. Marion, of Cameron County, Texas....For forward delivery the business has been fairly active, but at a further reduction of ⅜c.@7-16c. ₱ ℔. on the options for the early months, and of ¼c. ₱ ℔. on options for the later do., influenced by an increased pressure to sell, in view of the favorable crop advices, the dullness reported from Liverpool, and the lower range of gold..... Sales have been reported since our last of 31,700 bales, (of which 5,600 bales were on last evening and 26,100 bales were to-day,) with 3,000 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with July options closing at 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; August, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; September, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; October, 14 3-32c.@14⅛c.; November, 14c.@14 1-32c; December, 14c.@14 1-32c.; January, 14 5-32c.@14 3-16c.; February, 14 11-32c.@14⅜c.; March, 14 9-16c.@14 19-32c.; April, 14¾c.@14 13-16c.; May, 14 15-16c.@15c.; June, 15⅛c.@15 3-16c. ₱ ℔. ....The receipts at this port to-day were 35 bales, including 1 bale by railway....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 338 bales, against 426 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 1,084 bales, against 1,752 bales same time last week. The receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1874, have been 3,449,120 bales, against 3,745,747 bales same time previous year. Consolidated (three days) exports to Great Britain, 2,129 bales; to the Continent, 550 bales. Stock in New-York, 82,157 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 142,499 bales. The following quotation are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling	14⅝	14¾	15	15
Middling	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Good Middling	15½	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞
Middling Fair	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been in very limited request within the range of from $2 10@$2 25, currency, for No. 1, short to full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fair though less extensive movement has been reported since our last in State and Western Flour, prices of which have been again quoted somewhat stronger, in instances 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl. higher on very moderate offerings, particularly of the better qualities of Superfine, desirable lines of shipping extras, including Minnesota product, which latter continue in especial favor with buyers. Trade and family Extras have been in fair supply and moderate request within our range, good to very choice Winter Wheat Extras, available at from $6@$7 25, attracting more attention than usual of late. At the close, with the reaction in Wheat, the market shows less buoyancy, yet holders are generally quite confident in their views. The sales since our last have been 19,700 bbls. of all grades, including poor to good No. 2 Flour at $4 70@$5 10; poor to very good Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 60, chiefly at $5 30@$5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 15 for lines; very good to very fancy do., $6 25@$6 85; City Mills Extra at $6 20@$6 75, chiefly at $6 75@$7 for the West Indies; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $5 75@$6 25, chiefly at $6@$6 25, part to arrive in August; very good to very fancy do., $6 25@$6 85; poor to good round-hoop Ohio at $5 75@$6 25 for odd lots and lines; poor to choice Minnesota Extras, for shipment, at $6 25@$7 25; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 90@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat Stock at $5 85@$7 50; Western White do., Extras, $6@$8 25; St. Louis Extra, $5 75@$8 25; Extra Genesee, $6@$7 50; Minnesota patent stock, $6 65@$9 25, with some very fancy brands quoted higher. Included in the sales have been 11,150 bbls. shipping Extras, mainly Minnesota, Western, and City mills products, within our range....Southern Flour has been in fairly active demand and generally quoted firmer. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,650 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 60 for Superfine; $5 75@$6 65 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 75@$8 50 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal.... Rye Flour has been active and buoyant within the range of from $4 85@$6 for poor to very choice Superfine. Sales, 530 bbls., chiefly at $5 75@$6 for Superfine, the latter rate for very choice....Corn-meal has been in more demand at firmer rates. Sales, equal to 1,650 bbls., at from $4@$4 50 for poor to very choice Yellow Western, $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $5 for Brandywine. Included in the sales were 300 bbls. Golden Ear at $4 50....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 50@$1 85 ₱ 100 ℔....Oat-meal, $7 25@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—A more active jobbing trade has been noted in foreign Dried at about steady rates, including sales of 1,600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 22½@$2 25; 500 bxs. loose, within the range of $3 40@$3 60; 700 half-bxs. Valencia Raisins at 10¼c. 300 bbls. Currants, 6⅝c.; 40 cks. Turkey Prunes, 7¾c.@8¼c.; and 400 cases Sardines, quarter-bxs., 14c.@14½c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been moderately active since our last. Spring opened about 1c. a bushel higher, with a good inquiry noted, mostly on export account. Subsequently the offerings were increased, especially for forward delivery, and with more urgency on the part of sellers to place supplies, values receded 1c.@2c. a bushel from the highest figures of the day, and the market closed heavy. The stronger range of Grain tonnage on charter, and the decline in gold, operated against the outward movement. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after, partly for shipment, but at relatively low rates. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery, of 231,000 bushels (part to arrive soon) at $1 40@$1 43 for No. 1 Spring, mostly $1 41@$1 42 for Milwaukee, and $1 42@$1 43 for Minnesota, afloat; $1 38@$1 40 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, closing with $1 38 reported as the best bid for strictly prime, afloat: $1 33@$1 34 for No. 2 North-west Spring, afloat; $1 32@$1 33 for No. 2 Chicago do., afloat, quoted at the close at $1 32 for prime, for prompt delivery; $1 29@$1 30½ for No. 3 Spring, afloat; $1 26@$1 40 for ungraded Spring; $1 41 for White Canada, in bond, for export, (two boat-loads;) $1 38@$1 42 for Red Western; $1 42@$1 45 (nominally) for Amber do.; $1 40@$1 48 for White Western. And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 8,000 bushels prime No. 1 Minnesota Spring, to arrive in about fifteen days, at $1 43, (taken for milling;) 16,000 bushels do., to arrive from the canal, reported at $1 42; 25,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee do., to arrive from the canal, at $1 41; and 144,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, various July and August arrivals, within the range of from $1 31@$1 33, the latest sales reported having been of 32,000 bushels, to arrive from the canal, at $1 31, or 2c. a bushel off the highest rate of the day, same option....Corn has been in very brisk demand, largely on export account, at a further improvement of 2c. a bushel, but closing tamely and less buoyantly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 369,000 bushels (part from store and to arrive soon,) at 85½c.@87c. for ordinary to strictly prime steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@86½c., afloat; 81c.@86½c. for very poor to choice steamer grades of do., do., in store, mostly at 85c.@86½c. for fair to choice, (including 25,000 bushels at 86c.;) 87c.@88½c. for sailing vessel grades of new Mixed Western, afloat; 88c.@89c. for new Yellow Western; 84½c.@92c. for very poor to very choice new White Western; and 87c. for prime old Mixed Western, in store. (9,400 bushels.) And for forward delivery, sales have been reported of 100,000 bushels strictly prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, to arrive by rail from Buffalo, (whence shipments of the amount are now being made,) at 86½c., and 25,000 bushels do., September option, reported at 88c. ₱ bushel....Rye has been offered sparingly, and has been held higher, but has been quiet. State quoted at $1 10@$1 12, and Canada, in bond, up to 94c.@95c. asked....Barley nominal....Of Barley-malt a few car-loads of two-rowed State were reported sold at $1 37½@$1 40, cash; market steady but otherwise dull....Canada Peas dull and nominal....Oats have been in more urgent request, chiefly on trade account, at a further advance of about 1c. a bushel, with sales reported of 103,000 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for poor to choice Mixed Western, mostly at 62c. for Toledo and Chicago, afloat; 61c.@66c. for poor to choice White Western, in store and afloat, mainly at 61c. for poor, in store, (22,000 bushels,) and 63c.@66c. for car lots; and 66c. for White State....Feed has been in more request, chiefly in a jobbing way, at firm rates, within the range of $19 50@$31 as extremes. The dealings have been mostly on the basis of $22@$30 for Rye Feed and Mill-stuff; $23 50@$25 for 60 ℔., and $19 75@$20 50 for Bran, ₱ ton....Bale Hay continues in limited demand, with shipping grades quoted at from 60c.@70c. for good to choice, and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 10; Clover, 55c.@60c.; Salt Hay at 60c.@70c....Rye Straw has been comparatively dull within the range of from 55c.@90c.; Oat, 50c.@60c. ₱ 100 ℔.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING.—Domestic Cloth has been more sought after at firm prices; market otherwise inactive....Calcutta Bagging quoted at 9½c.; Calcutta Bags, 12c.; Domestic Cloth, 13c.@13⅜c. Sales 2,000 rolls Domestic Cloth, deliverable here and at Boston, within our range.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been more active and held more firmly. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 22⅞c.@23c. ₱ ℔.; sales, 275,000 ℔....Copper products have been in quite moderate request, with new Sheathing quoted at 30c.; old, 19c.@21c.; Copper Nails, 38c.@39c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 22c.; Copper Bolts, 31c.; Yellow Metal do., 28c.; Yellow Metal Nails, 22c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. ₱ ℔....Scotch Pig Iron has been offered reservedly and at firm prices, checking business; demand limited. Sales, 100 tons Eglinton, and 50 tons Coltness on private terms. American Pig Iron has been without further movements of importance. Holders have been asking recent figures, but very little inquiry has been noted for supplies. Wrought Scrap Iron has been in more demand within our range, and some 2,000 tons have been lately reported as marketed within our range. Iron Rails have been quoted steady, but quiet. We quote Eglinton Pig nominal at $29 50@$31; Glengarnock, $32; Coltness, $31@$32; Gartsherrie, $31@$32; No. 1 American Pig, $26@$28; No. 2 do., $24@$26; Forge, $22@$24; English Rails, $48@$50, gold, free; American Rails, $48@$50, at works; Old Rails, $26@$27; Wrought Scrap, $28@$33, from ship and yard, ₱ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Lead has been very quiet, as a rule, yet without important change in price, foreign Pig having been quoted at $6 75@$6 87½; American Pig at $5 90@$6, gold; Bar at 8¾c.; Sheet at 9½c., and Pipe at 9¼c....Spelter has been attracting but little attention within the range of from $7 25@$7 37½, gold, for foreign, and $7 30@$7 50 for domestic....American Steel has been in light request, and somewhat nominal at from 9c.@16c., currency, ₱ ℔.: English, do., 6¾c.@17c., gold, ₱ ℔....Regulus Antimony has been inactive at 13c.@13¼c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c.@12¾c., gold, for American.... Shot in moderate request at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔....Tin has been in quite moderate request and irregular in price, with sales reported of 200 slabs Straits, in store, at 18½c.@18¾c. gold; 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $8 25; 500 bxs. Charcoal Terne at $7 25, and 1,000 bxs. Coke Plates on private terms. We quote: Straits at 18½c.@18¾c.; English at 18½c.@18¾c.; Refined at 18¾c.@19c.; and Banca at 23c.@23½c., gold, and Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $8 12½@$8 37½; I. C. Coke, $6 50@$7; Charcoal Terne, $7 37½@$7 75; Coke Terne, $6 50@$7, gold....Zinc has been very quiet within the range of from 8½c.@8⅞c., gold.

MOLASSES—An unusually active demand has been reported for refining grades of foreign, especially of Muscovado, which have advanced sharply, with 50-test Cuba quoted at the close at 35c. bid, and 36c. and upward asked. The dealings have been quite liberal, including sales of 551 hhds., and 65 bbls. St. Croix on private terms; 841 hhds. Porto Rico, part at 39c.; 275 hhds. Sagua at 34c.; 391 hhds. and 50 tcs. Cardenas at 32c.; 235 hhds. and 30 tcs. Nuevitas at 36c.; 423 hhds. and 55 tcs. Centrifugal at 25c.; 50 hhds. do. at 25c.; 400 hhds do. (at Baltimore) at 24c., and 12 hhds. Sagua at 36c. ₱ gallon, making the total sales, as reported, equal to 3,178 hhds., 135 tcs., and 65 bbls. Grocery grades have been also held more firmly, but have met with a rather slow sale, the jobbing trade having been quite dull and calling for limited amounts of stock. New-Orleans has been in some request in a jobbing way, within our range. We quote: Porto Rico at 39c.@52c.; Barbados, 39c.@43c.; Demerara, 36s.@48c.; Cuba, Muscovado, grocery qualities, 37c.@42c.; do., refining grades, 35c. bid for 50 test; Cuba Centrifugal, 25c.@27c.; St. Croix, 38c.@43c.; New-Orleans, 69c.@72c. for prime to choice, and up to 74c. for fancy....Syrups have been in moderate demand, with Sugar Syrup quoted within the range of 38c.@58c., and Molasses do., 30c.@38c. for ordinary to prime ₱ gallon....Sugar-house Molasses has been in request at 21c. for hhds. and 24c. for bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted easier in price on a more active business, within the range of from $1 62½@$1 75 for Strained to good Strained, $1 75@$2 20 for No. 2, $2 75@$4 75 for No. 1, $5@$6 25 for Pale, $6 50@$7 50 for Extra Pale and Window Glass. Sales, 3,150 bbls. Strained at $1 62½@$1 65; 525 bbls. good Strained at $1 75; 2,290 bbls. No. 2 at $1 75@$2 17½, and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $4@$4 75 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been in demand, in a jobbing way, within the range of $2 37½@$2 60 ₱ bbl.; City Pitch at $2@$2 12½ ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in less request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 31½c. bid, and 32c. asked, ₱ gallon. Sales, 20 bbls. at 31¾c. ₱ gallon. Subsequently 500 bbls. were sold at 32c. for merchantable, and 33c. for New-York, showing a steadier market.

OILS—The movements in this line have been mainly in a jobbing way, with prices, in most instances, quoted as favoring buyers. Whale, Sperm, Cotton-seed, and Tallow Oils have been inactive at our quotations. A moderate jobbing inquiry has been noted for Linseed, Lard, Red, Cocoa-nut, and Olive Oils within our range. Menhaden has been rather more sought after, but has been somewhat irregular in price. We quote: Crude Whale, 60c.@65c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@71c.; Bleached do., 70c.@75c.; Crude Sperm, $1 55; Unbleached Sperm, $1 65@$1 85; Bleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 90; Lard-oil, $1@$1 10 for good to prime, and 85c.@90c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.; Saponified do., 71c.@72½c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@61c., in cks. and bbls., for large and small lots; Olive-oil, $1 15@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 35c.@36c.; Bleached do., 45c.@50c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 47c.@50c.; Yellow do., 60c.@65c.; Refined Yellow, 70c.@72½c.; and White, 72½c.@75c.; Paraffine, 25c.@30c.; Palm-oil, 8¼c.@8½c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 63c.@70c.; Neats-foot, 82½c.@$1 20; Rape-seed-oil, $1 10; Cocoa-nut, 10½c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 40c.@43c. At New-Bedford sales have been reported of 620 bbls. Crude Sperm, for manufacturing, at $1 50, showing a decline, and 515 bbls. Humpback Whale, also for manufacturing, at 62c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been less sought after and quoted less firm, on the basis of 5⅛c.@5¼c., in bulk, for early delivery, and at 8¼c.@8½c. in shipping order. Refined has been in less demand, for early delivery, on the basis of 11c.@11⅛c., with sales of 2,000 bbls. at 11⅛c.; and for forward delivery at 11⅛c....Refined in cases, 16c.@17½c....Naphtha, 8¾c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early deliveries, quoted 10¾c.@10⅞c., with sales reported of 5,000 bbls. at 10¾c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 10⅞c. Sales 3,000 bbls.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted firm, but the dealings for early delivery have not been important. Sales have been reported of 150 bbls. Western Mess, $20 65@$20 70; 50 bbls. Prime Mess, on private terms, quoted at $19; and small lots Extra Prime, $16....For forward delivery sales have been reported of 750 bbls. Western Mess, August option, at $20 60@$20 65, closing at $20 60; 2,000 bbls. do., September option, at $20 65@$20 75, closing at $20 65@$20 70 ₱ bbl....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate request with City quoted at 10c.@10⅜c. for heavy to light weights. ₱ ℔....City Cut-meats have been in good demand generally, at firm prices, with sales reported of 2,000 fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.; 500 fresh Shoulders at 10c.; 10,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, 11 ℔., at 12½c., with 14 ℔. averages quoted at 12c. asked; 25 tcs. Cincinnati Canvased Hams, 14 ℔., at 13¼c.; and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our range. Western product generally dull. ....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10⅞c.@11c.; Smoked Shoulders at 12c.; Pickled Hams at 13¾c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 12c.@12½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in tcs., quoted at 8⅝c.; Western Pickled Hams, in bxs., at 11½c.@12½c., the latter for light; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, in bxs., 11c.@11½c., and Boston Backs, in bxs., 12c.@12½c.... Bacon has been in very moderate request with City Long Clear quoted less firm, on the basis of 12⅜c.@12½c. for full lots....Western Short Clear and Western Long Clear nominal. Sales have been reported of 50 bxs. City Long Clear in small lots, at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔....Lard has been again quoted a shade higher, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted. Sales have been reported of 50 tcs. prime Western Steam at 13¾c.; small lots of New do. at 13¼c.@13⅜c., the latter for very choice; 170 tcs. City do. at 13⅛c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 12¾c.@13c.; 50 tcs. Refined, for the West Indies, at 13¼c.; 300 tcs. do., for South America, on private terms, and small lots of do., for the Continent, at 14c.@14⅛c....And for forward delivery sales have been made of 750 tcs. Western Steam, August option, at 13¾c., closing at 13¾c.@13 13-16c.; 1,750 tcs. September, 13⅞c.@13 15-16c., closing at 13 15-16c., and 250 seller the remainder of the year at 12½c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been in limited demand, generally, yet without important variation in price. We quote in a jobbing way at from $8@$9 50 for Plain Mess, $10@$10 75 for Extra do., and $16 for Packet, ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef quoted at $15 for Prime Mess, $16@$17 for India Mess, $27@$28 for City Extra do., ₱ tierce....Beef Hams have been inactive at from $18@$21 50 for good to extra choice. ....Butter, of prime to strictly choice quality, has been in comparatively light supply and wanted for local use at full prices. Medium and local grades of stock have been moderately sought after within the previous range. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs and pails, at 20c.@30c. for ordinary to fancy, chiefly at 22c.@28c. for fair to choice, and 30c. for fancy; State, in firkins, at 22c.@28c. for about fair to very choice: Western at 12c.@27c. for poor ordinary to fancy, mostly at 16c.@23c. for about fair to choice....Cheese has been fairly active, mainly for export, at essentially unchanged prices, the best makes of State showing firmness at quotations. We quote Cheese at 5c.@12c. for ordinary to very fancy State Factory, mainly at 9½c.@11½c. for good to fine, and 11¾c. for choice, and 5c.@11c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 3c.@11c. for very poor to fancy....Eggs have been quoted rather easier within the range of 20c.@23c. for fair to very choice, on a limited demand, chiefly at 20½c.@22c. for fair to prime marks, ₱ dozen.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate demand, almost wholly for refining purposes, at previous quotations. Sales have been made of 1,088 hhds. and 200 bxs., including 118 hhds. and 175 bxs. Centrifugal at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 450 hhds. do., (reported,) at 8⅝c.@9⅛c.: 320 hhds. Barbados at 8c.@8¼c., mainly at the latter rate; 201 hhds. refining Porto Rico at 8⅛c., and 25 hhds. Clayed at 8⅜c. ₱ ℔....We quote fair Refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; prime do., 8¼c.: fair to very choice Grocery, 8⅜c.@9c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 8½c.@9¼c.; Manila, bags, 7¼c.@8¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅞c.@8c.; Melado, 4¾c.@6½c. ₱ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in fair demand at full prices, with Crushed quoted at 11⅜c., Powdered at 11⅜c., Granulated at 11c., A's at 10⅛c.@10⅝c., and Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔.

TALLOW—Has been in less demand, and quoted less firm; 80,000 ℔., about prime to choice, sold at 8⅞c.@9c. ₱ ℔....Stearine continues scarce and quiet; quoted at 17½c. for choice City, in hhds., on sales of 4,000 ℔., and 16⅝c. for prime Western, in tcs., with sales of 40 tcs.

TOBACCO—Has been moderately active, partly for export, and generally quoted steady in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 270 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 9c.@20c.; 150 cases 1874 Connecticut Seed Leaf, and 43 cases 1871 do., on private terms; 49 cases 1873 do. at 16c.; 36 cases 1870 do. at 7¾c.; 41 cases 1873 State at 14½c.; 130 cases 1873 Pennsylvania at 12½c.@25c.; 20 cases 1873 Wisconsin at 5½c.; 150 cases sundry growths at 10c.@30c.; and 300 bales Havana at 87½c.@$1 05 ₱ ℔. ....We quote Kentucky Leaf thus: Common Lugs, 9c.@11c.; good do., 10½c.@12c.; Low Leaf, 11½c.@13½c.; medium do., 13c.@16c.; good do., 15½c.@18c.; fine do., 16½c.@20c; select do., 18½c.@25c. ₱ ℔. And Seed Leaf thus: Crop of 1873—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Connecticut Wrappers, 25c.@55c.; Connecticut assorted lots, 16c.@30c.; Massachusetts assorted lots, 15c.@20c; New-York assorted lots, common, 8c.@11c.; New-York assorted lots, good to fine, 12c.@18c.; Pennsylvania assorted lots, 16c.@25c.; Ohio assorted lots, 9½c.@12c.; Wisconsin assorted lots, 7c.@10c. Crop of 1872—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@8c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Seconds, 10c.@12c.; Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 15c.@20c.; Pennsylvania Fillers, 7½c.@9c.; Pennsylvania Wrappers, 18c.@40c. Pennsylvania assorted lots, 11c.@20c.; Old Crop, Connecticut and Massachusetts, 9c.@12c. ₱ ℔....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 85c.@90c.; good, 92½c.@$1; fine $110@$125; and Yara, assorted lots, at 90c.@95c. ₱ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been in moderate demand, partly for shipment, with Black, common to fine, quoted at 17c.@30c., and Bright, common to strictly fine, at 25c.@60c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been again quoted lower, with a moderately active business reported at the reduction. Sales have been made of 350 bbls., in lots, at $1 21, with earlier sales of small lots reported at $1 21½c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—Has been in generally better supply, especially California and Texas, holders of which have shown rather more eagerness to place stock, with values quoted weak in most instances. The inquiry has been comparatively moderate at the ruling figures. The main dealings have been in Domestic Fleece, and in Texas and California Spring. Sales have been reported, since our last, of equal to 124,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at 40c.@51½c.; 108 pks. and 11,000 ℔. Domestic Pulled at 30c.@50c.; 7,000 ℔. Colorado, and 5,000 ℔. Cape, on private terms; 176,000 ℔. Texas and Mexican, chiefly Texas, at from 28c.@34c.; 3,000 ℔. and 50 bales Lambs' Pulled, part at 45c. for Super; 33 bales and 32,000 ℔. California Fall at 18c.@22c.; 131,000 ℔. California Spring at 21c.@29c. ₱ ℔.

FREIGHTS—From Grain shippers the demand for accommodation on berth and charter was again quite active to-day, and the advantage as to rates was in favor of ship-owners. Tonnage suited to the Grain trade was scarce in the local market, and likewise in limited supply at the outports. Bids were quite freely made on a relatively very full basis for tonnage to arrive, including vessels yet in European ports, or about to clear thence, partly in ballast. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were meeting with a readier market also, and at buoyant rates. Tonnage for Tobacco, Timber, and Naval Stores was more sought after at late quotations, the Timber and Naval Store requirements having been mostly for Cork and orders for loading at Southern ports, and the inquiry for the Tobacco trade mainly for the Mediterranean. The offerings of Flour and Provisions, on berth, were quite liberal at about steady figures. The export movement of Leather, Resin, and other general cargo was moderate. Cotton was going forward very slowly. Vessels for the coastwise Lumber and Coal trade were not in much demand. Tonnage for long voyages was not attracting much attention. The West India trade was extremely dull in nearly all branches....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7¾d.@8¼d. ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 140 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ ℔.; 80,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. ₱ bushel; 400 pks. Lard and 3,200 bxs. Bacon at 35s.@40s; 9,000 bxs. Cheese (in addition to the liberal shipments mentioned in our last) at 45s; 700 bales Hay (recent engagements) and 40 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. Also, a ship, 1,288 tons, and a bark, 458 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 45s.@46s....For London, by sail, 2,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl., and 32,000 bushels Wheat at 10d. ₱ bushel; also a British ship, 1,626 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 600 bbls. Sugar at 35s. ₱ ton....For Penarth Roads and orders, an American schooner, 471 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 6d.; an American bark, 656 tons, with about 4,000 quarters do., from Boston, at 6s. 6d.; an Italian bark, 459 tons, with about 2,600 quarters do., from Philadelphia, at 7s. 3d., flat, and £10 gratuity....For Hull, by steam, 300 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 ℔....For the United Kingdom, a British bark, 415 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Petroleum, reported on private terms....For an Irish port direct, an American brig, 315 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., with option of Bristol at the same rate....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 459 tons, (to arrive from Havre, via Sydney, C. B., cleared from Havre June 24,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 7s. 9d.; an Italian bark, about 750 tons, (to arrive from a European port,) hence, with about 5,000 quarters Grain at 7s. ₱ quarter, with vessels quoted in the local market very firm at 8s., and at Baltimore at 7s. 6d.@7s. 9d. ₱ quarter. Vessels for Naval Stores were wanted for loading at Charleston, on the basis of 4s. 6d. and 6s. 6d....For Antwerp, by steam, 400 bxs. Bacon and 50 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₱ ton....For Bremen, a German ship, 1,084 tons, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., with option of Hamburg at the same rate....For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian bark, 515 tons, (to arrive from Sydney, C. B.,) hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, at 8s. ₱ quarter; and an American ship, 1,154 tons, with about 8,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,600 tcs. Lard (forward shipments) at 1.70 reich-marks; 4,000 sides Leather at 3 do.; 2 tons Leather Bellies at 4 50 do.; 1,000 Wet-salted Hides and a quantity of Green do. at 1.40 do.; 150 cases Hardware at 80 do.; 75 cases Sewing-machines at 75 do.; 70 bales Tobacco at 5 do.; 36 bales Sarsaparilla and 100 bbls. Sugar on private terms; 850 bxs. and 1,200 half boxes Starch at 65 reich-marks, and 100 bbls. Provisions at 5s. ₱ bbl....For Rotterdam, by steam, 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Gottenburg, an American brig, 425 tons, hence, with about 2,600 bbls. Naphtha and Refined Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Stettin, by steam, (via Hull,) 300 tcs. Lard at 60s. ₱ ton; also, an American bark, 476 tons, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For the Mediterranean, an American brig, 369 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at about 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Trieste, an American brig, 344 tons, with Tobacco, from Richmond and City Point, on private terms, quoted nominally at 52s. 6d.@55s....For Melbourne, an American ship, 772 tons, with general cargo, from Boston, on private terms....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,418 tons, hence, with general cargo, on private terms.... For Bath, Me., a schooner, with Oak Timber, from Cambridge, Md., reported at $4 50....For Boston, an American brig, 238 tons, hence, with Coal, at $1 25 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,635 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,837 head, or 461 cars, of which 283 were through consignments—balance on sale here—against 363 cars for the same time last week and 521 cars for the same week last year. The market opened active; demand brisk; good attendance of all classes of purchasers; offerings about up to last week; prices range on good quality of medium Cattle at last week's quotations: common and light stock 10c., and best quality 15c. off; 2,500 head disposed of for the week, thus far; sales, 1,000 head Indiana Steers, averaging 983, 1,063, and 1,300 ℔., at $4 25, $5 87½, and $6 50; 500 head Ohio Steers, averaging 676, 1,225, and 1,366 ℔., at $3 50, $6 45, and $7; 500 head Illinois Steers, averaging 962 to 1,172 ℔., at $5 55@$6 20; 300 head Texas Steers averaging 800 to 1,017 ℔., at $3 75@$5; 200 head Missouri Steers, averaging 1,030 to 1,230 ℔., at $5 62½@$6 30. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,800 head, against 9,400 head same time last week, and 7,000 head same time last year. Market for the week moderately active and the quality offering better than last week; a good attendance of all classes of purchasers, and demand fair. Sheep, ¼c. advance. Lambs, ¼c.@⅜c. off last week's prices; 3,900 head disposed of, the majority for the Eastern trade; 12 cars in the yard unsold. Sales, 1,150 head Michigan Clipped, averaging 70 to 86 ℔., at $4@$5 20. 200 head Ohio clipped, averaging 84 to 89 ℔., at $5 12½@$5 35; 160 head Indiana clipped, averaging 96 ℔., at $5 37½; 285 head Canada Lambs, averaging 62 to 65 ℔., at $7 37½@$7 62½. Hogs—Receipts to-day 1,400 head, making total supply for the week, thus far, 7,300 head, against 8,200 head for the same time last week, and 8,300 head for same week last year. Market for the week has been active, and about all the offerings disposed of at an advance of 35c. on Yorkers and 25c.@30c. on heavy Hogs; 3,000 head of all kinds disposed of; Yorkers, $7 60@$7 75, with an active demand; heavy Hogs, $7 55@$7 75, with a fair demand.

WATERTOWN, Mass., July 20.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 849 head; the market for Cattle is active; Western Cattle are costing owners a shade higher at the West, and had to be sold at about a shilling ₱ cwt. advance to make the owners whole; the Northern supply is light—less than half as many as last week; the quality ranged mostly from medium to fine grades; sales of choice at $10 75@$11; Extra, $10@$10 50; first quality, $9 50@$9 75; second quality, $7@$7 75; third quality, $6@$7. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,677 head. Full prices were obtained on Sheep and Lambs, 8c.@8¼c. being the extreme figure on Lambs. There were nearly 700 head of Lambs from Canada, which are the first from that section this season. Sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2@$3 each; Extra, $3 25@$5 50; Spring Lambs at 6c.@8¼c. ₱ ℔.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,700 head; fairly active and firm at full prices; Stockers' and Butchers', $3@$4 50; Texans, $2 75@$4 25; Common to Extra Shipping, $4 75@$5 55; Calves, $3 50@$4 50; Shipments, 1,850 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; active shipping demand, under which prices have advanced 10c.; inferior Heavy to Choice Light, $5 80@$7 65; sales chiefly at $7 25@$7 75; shipments, 4,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 500 head; better demand and higher; sales at $2 75@$5, chiefly at $3 62½@$4 50.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—PATCHWORK—TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.—Miss Rose Massey.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

ROBINSON HALL.—ROSE OF AUVERGNE—CHILPERIC—(English Opera Bouffe.)

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

GOV. TILDEN has had an interview with Mayor WICKHAM, and it is rumored that he has made up his mind to remove the Fire Commissioners, or one of them—which one is not stated. We have no desire to see the Governor commit unnecessary mistakes, and we hope he will not fall into this one. The Fire Department is now in a most efficient condition, and to remove the men who have made it what it is, for the purpose of increasing "Tammany patronage," would be an act which the public would unhesitatingly condemn. It is bad enough to have our Police a mere political machine, without placing the Fire Department under the same ruinous influences. We beg Gov. TILDEN to let well alone.

In addition to the dishonesty or inefficiency of some of the Police officers, there is another reason why crime of all kinds flourishes in this City, and it is the difficulty of getting magistrates to punish it. Capt. BYRNES gave the Legislative Committee yesterday a list of gambling-house keepers whom he had arrested from time to time, and who have never been brought to trial. This is not the way to encourage energy and vigilance on the part of Police officers. Even when they do their duty faithfully, they too often fail to receive proper support from the authorities charged with the administration of the law. The Police are not alone responsible for the utter failure of justice in so many cases. Capt. BYRNES told a straightforward sort of story, and supported it by an apparently careful statement of facts and names. The Police Justices evidently need "investigation" quite as much as the Police.

The reports submitted at yesterday's meeting of the Board of Health bring out very strongly the exceptional character of last week's mortality. Children under five years died at the rate of eighty-six per diem, or in a proportion which, if continued for a year, would cut off one-fourth of the entire infant population of the City. The rapidly increasing fatality of diarrheal diseases among young children is very remarkable. For the week ending July 3 this class of complaints carried off eighty-three children under five years of age; the week following the number rose to 178, and diarrheal diseases are said to have carried off 342 out of the 601 children under five years who died last week. For the week ending July 10 the rate of mortality in New-York was higher than in any of the large cities of the United States, with the exception of Richmond, Va. Last week's rate has probably not been exceeded even in cities where a large negro population helps to swell the bills of mortality.

Our report of yesterday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners contains a long and interesting letter from Mr. HENRY S. KNAPP. The remarks of this eminent engineer in regard to the description of rolling stock best adapted to the requirements of such a road involve a good many very important considerations. The suggestion that each car should be large enough to seat from fifty to a hundred passengers, and should carry its own motor, is an excellent one. If the condensation of waste steam, the consumption of smoke, and the self-feeding arrangement of furnaces can be successfully carried out on the principles laid down by Mr. KNAPP, a great practical advance will be made in the application of steam power to railroad travel in cities.

The *Mark Lane Express* notes a very general though as yet moderate advance in the price of wheat. In the French provinces the rise is from one shilling to three shillings, while in Belgium and Holland it is smaller. In Hungary, as in this country, speculation has already begun to "discount" the expected demand for the large amount available for export.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The position taken up by the Republican members of the Board of Aldermen in regard to the appropriation demanded by the Commissioner of Public Works for the purpose of laying additional water mains in the City, raises a question of some importance to the tax-paying community. Very few people have any idea of how enormous have been the expenditures of the last four years for the ostensible purpose of improving the water-supply, and how vast in amount are the sums likely to be asked for the same purpose. "Big pipes," storage reservoirs, mains, and distributing pipes have been made the pretext for swindling the people out of millions of dollars and will continue, in default of some decided action on the subject, to furnish the occasion for stealing sundry millions more. Before election time, TWEED used to place so many men in the trenches made for the reception of "big pipes" that they stood in each other's way, and the present head of the Department of Works is equally ready to find in the necessity for improving the water-supply the means of manufacturing Democratic votes.

The history of legislation on this subject is instructive. First came chapter 230 of the Laws of 1870, which, by way of distinction, we may call "the big pipe bill." This authorized the issue of bonds to an unlimited amount, to provide the means to pay for alterations on the Croton Aqueduct, between Ninety-third and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. The Chief Engineer, "after a thorough examination and estimate," reported the cost of the work at a million and a half of dollars, and expressed his belief that the work would be completed during the coming year, 1871. Early in that year, "a more thorough examination" convinced that officer that the cost of the work would be two millions of dollars. The work went on in the interminable way characteristic of such jobs, till, in June, 1873, some two millions and a half had been expended on it, and the then Commissioner of Public Works estimated that its final completion would require about a million dollars more. Since that time the laying of big pipes along these twenty blocks has been continued with but little intermission; and between the incapacity of the officials in the Department of Public Works and the beautiful operation of the "day's work" system, the cost of the work has already exceeded three and three-fourths millions of dollars. The job is still unfinished, and the Commissioner of Public Works is still authorized by law to call for an unlimited issue of bonds for a work which was to have been done in a year, and which was to cost not more than a million and a half.

In February, 1871, was passed TWEED'S celebrated act "to provide a further supply of pure and wholesome water for the City of New-York." As amended by a supplementary bill passed in April, this law authorized the issue of bonds to the annual amount of a million of dollars, and provided for the purchase of lakes and the building of reservoirs in Putnam County. As the reservoir at Boyd's Corners had been successfully completed by Messrs. CRAVEN & GREENE in 1871, though its opening was delayed two years later, the necessity for the acts above referred to was never very apparent. TWEED'S official career came to a close in time to save the tax-payers from being plundered to any considerable extent by this legislation. It still remains on the statute book, however, with the slight protection against its abuse of the concurrence of the Mayor and Common Council being required, in addition to the will of the Commissioner of Public Works.

With chapter 383—the City Tax Levy—of the Laws of 1870, began a series of enactments under which public money has been recklessly wasted for the ostensible purpose of "increasing the water supply in the lower part of the City of New-York." Section 6 of that act appropriated a sum "not exceeding" half a million of dollars for this end. Chapter 213 of the Laws of 1871 continued the series with the further appropriation of "a sum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars." In chapter 593 of the Laws of 1872, provision was made for the expenditure of "a sum not exceeding seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars." Here, in the course of two years, provision was made for the issue of bonds to pay for the laying of water-pipes, to the amount of two and three-quarter millions of dollars. The sum of two millions and a half was actually expended. As these laws simply fix the extreme limit, beyond which the local authorities could not pass under the authority of any one enactment, the power of sanctioning a further issue of bonds under any one of them was undoubtedly exhausted after its successor had become law. By way, apparently, of providing against any such limitation of the power of spending money, chapter 865 of the Laws of 1873 appropriated what is carefully defined as "an additional sum" of a million and a half. A similar sum was appropriated by section 2 of chapter 477 of the laws of last session, only the amount to be annually expended was limited to half a million of dollars.

It will thus be seen that since 1870 the City debt has been increased to the amount of four millions and a half on account of mains and distributing pipes, chiefly intended to improve the water-supply in the lower part of the City. During the same period nearly four millions of dollars have been added to our permanent burdens for the purpose of laying the aqueduct under ground along some twenty blocks in the upper part of the island. Can anybody give an intelligible account of how these eight and a half millions have been expended, or is it possible to pretend that they have secured any benefit to the people which could not have been had for a tenth part of that amount? Where the expenditure of the money on "big pipes" is to stop depends entirely on the caprice of the Commissioner of Public Works, who is guided by pretty much the same subordinates as his predecessor, TWEED. When the contracting of new obligations for lakes and reservoirs is to begin depends on the will of three-fourths of the Board of Aldermen, as does also the question of when a new issue of bonds is to be sanctioned, in addition to the four millions and a half already authorized for new mains. Considering that our whole water system is in a state of the most thorough confusion, and that there is no security whatever that the money asked for will not be as recklessly wasted as it has been in the past, the Republican Aldermen owe it to the people to persevere in the position they have taken up. About hydraulic engineering the present Commissioner of Public Works knows next to nothing, and until some of the highest authorities in the country have had the opportunity of reporting on the entire subject of our local water-supply no further expenditure of money ought to be permitted.

THE BANKERS' CONVENTION.

An approximate estimate of the number of persons directly interested as officers and shareholders in the national banks would probably surprise most of our readers, even those who are themselves included in the number. These banks are about two thousand—2,004 at the date of the Controller's last report. Of officers and directors they have not less than twenty-five thousand. Of shareholders it would be safe to say that there are a million and a half, and probably many more. Besides these, the depositors and note-holders are hardly less directly interested, and of these no estimate can be formed. On the 2d of last October the deposits reached about $850,000,000; the notes exceeded $333,000,000, the combined amount being nearly $1,200,000,000. This enormous interest is distributed in every State, and we believe in every Territory, of the Union, and though the wiseacres in Congress have not been able to make men go into the business of banking in exact proportion to the census returns of wealth and population, it is obvious that the influence of the banks is almost universal.

It was natural that the representatives of these institutions, all managed under the same law, seeking the same ends by substantially the same means, should desire to consult together, and the convention at Saratoga Springs would seem to be a very proper mode of gratifying this desire. We are aware that it has not met the approval of some of the New-York bank managers, and some of our most conspicuous banks are not represented. But the convention is sufficiently large, and those who attend it come from sufficiently separated points to make it an object of interest. We have no doubt that the purposes of the convention will be misrepresented. We presume that some of the Inflationists of the West will look upon it very much as every orthodox Democrat formerly looked on the Hartford Convention, and will see in it another step in the march of the "Money Power" toward a complete subjection of the country. But such fears are either mischievous pretense or puerile. So little danger is there at present of any formidable combination among the national banks, that it appears probable that they cannot be united at all on some very essential elements of policy, in which united action on their part would be very desirable and proper. The managers of these banks are in no way separated in interest and purpose from their fellow-citizens. They are drawn from the heart of a thousand communities. They are indissolubly bound up with other business men in all that concerns the common prosperity. They undoubtedly make mistakes, and expose themselves to serious losses and complications; but their mistakes are the same as those of the remainder of the business world, and the losses and difficulties of all arise from precisely the same sources. The notion that they *can* become a band of conspirators against the public is one of those crazy delusions which are found mostly in the brains of those newspaper writers or political demagogues who know nothing practically about either the temptations or the restraints of business men. A conspiracy of retail grocers is as likely as one of national bankers.

As we have intimated, it is quite probable that the convention at Saratoga will agree upon nothing very important. But even if it takes no definite position as a whole, its members will be sure to derive some advantage from the meeting. They are men of more than average energy, capacity, and intelligence. They possess a great variety of information in common, and are actuated by much the same motives. They come from every section of the country, and their conferences with each other will help, we are confident, to strengthen the sentiment of unity which is so important to the general prosperity. That this shall take place, and that the individual bankers shall learn to know each other and to understand the common interests more thoroughly, is well worth while. As for their resolutions, the public will be ready to judge them on their merits when they are adopted.

A CONTRAST.

A correspondent recently called our attention to an apparent injustice we had done to the crew of the Arctic ship *Polaris*, as compared with the crew of the German ship *Hansa*. We admit that in the dramatic quality of sudden dangers and quick escapes, the story of the American vessel presents the most thrilling features. But there are other aspects in the experiences of the two crews which offer a different contrast, and furnish a more instructive lesson. It should be premised that both crews on the ice-floe were German, (with the exception of one or two men,) the American vessel having been mainly manned by foreigners. The dangerous trip on the ice-raft began with the Germans of the American ship in confusion, disorder, and insubordination. The previous voyage had been characterized by entire lack of discipline, and almost by mutiny. The commander himself—Capt. HALL—died under suspicions of poison. The second officer had no heart for the enterprise, and was probably guilty of intemperate habits. The Germans of the crew were notoriously insubordinate, and could scarcely be kept aboard the ship. The scientific department was out of sympathy with the head of the expedition, and inclined to disobey all orders. There was no subordination anywhere. When the *Polaris* was "nipped," there was evidently no occasion for the crew to throw provisions and material on the ice, and it seems to have been done partly by the Germans in the same spirit of insubordination which had characterized the whole expedition, with the hope, perhaps, of successful adventure, and a reward such as the *Hansa's* crew had received.

Once on the ice-raft, the Germans were more insubordinate, careless, disorderly, and improvident than before. But for the fortunate presence on the floe of Esquimaux hunters, they would have starved; and even these useful assistants they would doubtless have murdered had not the only American officer who was with them protected the poor creatures. Through their six months' terrible voyage on the ice-raft they showed no quality to inspire respect. On the other ice-raft there was perfect order, subordination, and even cheerfulness among the German crew. Each man did his work and obeyed orders. The long and dangerous voyage with the frail raft cracking at night beneath their weight, did not unman them. Even on the floe and in the midst of dangers, each man occupied himself in acquiring knowledge. Some of the common sailors gained celebrity from their scientific observations. All, from the beginning, had an enthusiasm for the scientific objects of the expedition. There were no cliques or parties on board, as on the *Polaris*—no foreigners and natives, or scientific and non-scientific persons. Through the three months' night, and the long ice-voyage, there were everywhere cheerfulness and obedience and order. And when the dangers were escaped, the whole crew and passengers received everywhere tributes of the highest respect.

The difference in the two cases is due to only one cause—discipline. The expedition of the *Polaris* began in insubordination and lack of command, and ended in disorder. And though the ship reached the highest northerly point yet touched by a ship, the result to our general stock of knowledge has not been important. The voyage of the *Hansa* began in discipline, and even wreck and disaster did not break this up. What observations were made were exact and of value, and on the whole the expedition enlarged the field of science. The new Arctic expedition of the British Government must in all probability, if it reach the Pole, follow the track of the *Polaris* through Smith's Sound, Kennedy and Robeson's Channels. Whether beyond, according to the German view, there are ice and land, or according to the English and American theory, a Polar sea, it will be through these gate-ways that the Pole will be discovered.

One great advantage in these waters is that at certain seasons they are almost free from ice. If the British ships have the good luck of the American *Tigress*, they will winter their vessels far to the North, and then, in the early Spring, send forth sledge-journeys, for which they are fully prepared. The abundance of game on these coasts will aid them in this, and would give them fresh meat enough for themselves and their dogs. If these ships reached as far as the *Polaris*, they would only leave the distance between New-York and Halifax, to pass over in their sledges to reach the geographical Pole. It would seem that the cold in this very northerly region is not so severe as it is further south—game is more abundant. Undoubtedly the Esquimaux, or other savage tribes have reached the Pole. The white race, with its careful provisions for cold, can endure as much as savages. There can be little doubt that ultimately the English or Americans will disclose the mystery of the Arctic region. For even if the sledges should not be able to reach the remotest point, each expedition is now provided with boat-sledges which can traverse land or water. Science and perseverance will at length overcome all obstacles.

BALLOON VOYAGES.

It is not likely that the fate of Mr. DONALDSON and his companion will deter others from attempting to make long journeys in balloons. Such disasters have usually had only a brief effect. Balloonists say that, considering all things, the loss of life in their "profession" is small. Mr. DONALDSON was well known throughout the country as a skillful and successful aeronaut. He had made more than three hundred ascents from the principal cities of the Northern and Western States, and when he began his voyage from Chicago last Friday there was probably no indication of danger. A severe storm set in that evening, and the balloon, at a supposed height of 4,000 feet above the earth, was driven out over Lake Michigan. Darkness hid the voyagers from view; and no satisfactory tidings from them have since been received. It is possible that the balloon may have drifted into some dense forest in Canada, as LA MOUNTAIN'S machine once did, and the men may yet be heard from. Rumors of a descent in Michigan have not been verified, and the finding of a drifting life-preserver and the sight of what seemed a large basket, by a lake skipper, who knew nothing of the balloon excursion, lead to the conclusion that the aeronauts were driven into the lake and drowned. Although DONALDSON could scarcely be called an amateur, his ascensions were usually made without any special reference to scientific observations, or the procuring of data for advancing the interests of the art of aerial navigation.

It is very doubtful if all the information and data brought down from the ether has the least practical value for mankind. It is curious to know, possibly, what effect the rarefaction of the atmosphere has upon the human system at the height of four miles above the earth. It may amuse savans to learn that an "aerial gulf stream" exists 1,300 feet above the British Isles, and that the mercury falls one degree for every 300 feet of elevation. But, for all practical purposes, this information is as valueless as would be the anatomy of the minutest animalcule. Indeed, one of the ablest and most thoughtful aeronauts, Mr. GLAISHER, admitting the practicability of aerial navigation, says that the usefulness of the balloon is chiefly that of an observatory so far removed above the ordinary disturbances of earth that the phenomena of the atmosphere may be scanned with an exactness nowhere else attainable. What value these observations may have is quite another question.

When we consider the problem of navigation of the air, however, we find absolutely nothing gained in all the experiments of centuries. The flying machine is apparently as far from realization as ever. Inventions numberless and promising have been brought out, but failure has overtaken them all. To be sure, a ship to voyage the skies would not seem to us a greater wonder than the inventions of WATT, FULTON, and STEPHENSON would have to the early settlers of this continent; and we are continually reproached by hare-brained inventors with being as stupid skeptics as those who derided MORSE, BRUNEL, and all other daring inventors. The success of these men continually beckons on the dreamers who lumber the Patent Office with models which have no working counterpart in science or mechanics. The genius in Baltimore who proposes to voyage from New-York to London, using the air for his ocean, is just as sanguine as FULTON ever was, or, we may add, as the inventor of the Keely motor can be. This gentleman, we are told, proposes to take with him an engine of twelve-horse power, a gas generator and materials, postal matter, and fourteen passengers. With wings, fins, and rudders, he will go whither he pleases. Extra balloons, like life-boats, are to serve in case of wreck by collapse, and the whole establishment is to be sped from continent to continent with that "safety, speed, and comfort" which the steam-ship companies always promise, and do not always give. It is satisfactory to know that this inventor is not in the market with his stock, as a sanguine friend has furnished the necessary means for constructing the aerial packet. And by way of assuring the public mind of the success of the scheme, we are told that "the Postmaster General has expressed himself gratified" by it; and that the German Ambassador has taken to Europe certain plans and specifications which are to be submitted to the German Government. So far, then, the inventor sails before the wind. It is a great step toward success to have engaged the gratification of the Postmaster General, who must be deeply versed in aeronautics, and who will have the disposal of aerial mail contracts between New-York and London—when the ship is built.

Of course, all expression of incredulity regarding the success of these experiments in ballooning has but one answer. So persecuted they GALILEO, COPERNICUS, and the great philosophers of ancient and modern times. COLUMBUS was derided no less than that Darius Green, whose flying-machine has been described by one of our own comic poets. So many high and mighty authorities have made themselves ridiculous by their conservative disbelief, that the average man distrusts his own judgment and cautiously holds himself in readiness to hoot or hurrah, as things may turn by and by. LARDNER'S scoff at ocean steam navigation, CAVE JOHNSON'S burlesque of the magnetic telegraph, and the Yale Professor's promise to drink all the petroleum ever found in California, will be long remembered by people who do not like to be on the wrong side. Therefore, the problem of navigation of the air yet has some students, and a great company of silent unbelievers.

WHERE CRIME IS BRED.

A recent report in our columns of certain cases tried before Judge SUTHERLAND is eminently suggestive of the rise and progress of the pests of society.

> "GEORGE HERBERT, aged ten, charged with stealing jewelry valued at $74, the property of KATIE R. BRUCE, of No. 279 Elizabeth street, was found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. JOHN SULLIVAN, a newsboy, charged with stealing $1 10 from the pocket of ROBERT BURKHARDT, No. 37 Bowery, was also found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge. JOHN O'CONNOR, a little boy who stole a dress from EMMA ZIPP, of No. 496 Third avenue, and JOHN MOORE, another little thief, who appropriated a dress worth $41, the property of ANN CAVANAGH, No. 110 Greenwich street, both pleaded guilty, and were sent to the Catholic Protectory."

GEORGE HERBERT must be regarded as giving promise of a distinguished criminal career. What may not be expected at twenty of the boy who at ten has stolen jewelry valued at $74? In 1885 such genius will be likely enough to assert itself in exploits which will excite the envy and admiration of mature depredators, and the terror of the community at large. The rest of these little sinners will, in capable hands, probably do justice to their trainers. Here we have the germs of that blot on our civilization into which the Committee on Crime is to-day inquiring. It is only by cutting away the very root of evil, which is as tenacious as that of horse-radish in a rich mold, that much future good can be effected.

It was mentioned in a very able report on the disastrous effects upon children of work-house life in England, that when some boys in a work-house school were asked the meaning of the words, "They broke up their home and went away," all but one child attributed to it a significance associated with crime, and thought that it had some such meaning as breaking into a house. Only one gave the correct interpretation, and he, the inspector found, had lately come into the house, and had known what a home was. Now, the tenement-house gives no sense of home. Anything like home life is almost an impossibility there. Enter one of those huge human hives on a Summer's evening. There is no sign of privacy. The children run about, here, there, and everywhere, all over the house. The most anxious mother cannot preserve them from the contaminating influence of the most vicious adults. At an age when children should be as innocent as lambs, they are too often steeped in the knowledge of every sort of vice and crime. The idea would occur to many, what would a child of ten want to steal jewelry for? and it would probably be assumed that he was instigated by others who reaped the profit, but this is not by any means always the case. There is a passage in *London Labor and London Poor* in which the experienced author refers to the frightful precocity attained at an extraordinarily early age by children surrounded by vicious companions, and it is the fact that there are in New-York numbers of boys addicted to vices of all sorts, even from the age of GEORGE HERBERT, and who steal to procure the means of gratifying them. Of such children the tenement-house is the fruitful mother. The woman living in a cottage with a small yard attached can keep her children in a considerable degree from contaminating company, but in the case of a mother in a tenement-house this is well nigh impossible.

It is the duty of the wealthy and philanthropic to take the urgent need of suitable accommodation for the working classes into consideration. There is no reason to fear that houses for working men would not, if tolerably accessible, bring a good percentage, for the rent paid in tenement-houses is, in proportion to the accommodation, enormous. Moreover there are many millionaires who ought not to think of a possible loss of one or two per cent. when a scheme of such moment to the City where they make their money is at stake. We referred some time ago to the remarkable success of the Shaftesbury Park, established with this end in view, near London. It is high time that New-York should be relieved from the odium of offering to the working men the dearest and worst homes of any city in the United States, more especially when we consider the intimate connection between bad homes and bad people. These bad homes cost the City millions a year by the crimes and diseases they engender.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A brief series of Summer representations will be entered upon at the Union Square Theatre this evening. The performances are to include a peculiar entertainment, by a company called "The Troubadours," and a comedietta in which Miss Rose Massey is to fill the leading rôle.

THE NATIONAL COTTON CONVENTION.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE DELEGATES AT WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS — NEW EXCHANGES ADDED SINCE LAST YEAR — ONE HUNDRED DELEGATES EXPECTED.

GREENBRIER, White Sulphur Springs, West Va., July 20.—An informal meeting was held this afternoon by the delegates to the National Cotton Convention, at Greenbrier, White Sulphur Springs, West Va.

President John Phelps, of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, called the meeting to order, and stated that in consequence of a break upon the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and the detention of many delegates to the convention, it would be impracticable to appoint a business committee in advance of the regular opening.

The Secretary, Mr. John S. Toof, of Memphis, read a list of cotton exchanges which would be represented in the convention, by which it appears that since the last meeting the exchanges of Shreveport, La.; Nashville, Tenn.; Norfolk, Va.; and Selma, Ala., have joined the association, and each of these is entitled to two delegates according to the classification adopted last year.

The following cotton exchanges will be represented in this year's convention: Mobile, Ala.; Charleston, S. C.; Savannah, Ga.; New-Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Baltimore, Md.; Boston, Mass.; Selma, Ala.; Montgomery, Ala.; Norfolk, Va.; Augusta, Ga.; Nashville, Tenn.; Wilmington, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Cincinnati, Ohio; St. Louis, Mo.; New-York, Philadelphia; Athens, Ga.; Galveston, Texas, and Louisville, Ky.

The total number of delegates is between ninety and 100, of which New-Orleans has the most, 14, Savannah, New-York, and Memphis being next in the order named.

The President having been notified that Gen. Joe Johnson, of Virginia, Hon. Robert Toombs, and Gen. Gilmer, of Georgia, are now sojourning at the Springs, stated the fact to the meeting and it was resolved unanimously to invite them to participate in the regular deliberations.

The meeting of the convention will take place at 11 A. M. to-morrow.

OBITUARY.

LIEUT. COMMANDER JAMES P. ROBINSON, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Lieut. Commander James P. Robinson, of the United States Navy, died suddenly, of apoplexy, at Philadelphia, Monday morning. He was a native of Pennsylvania and was about thirty-eight years old. He was appointed to the Naval Academy in 1857, graduated in 1861, and served on the frigate Wabash, in the Atlantic blockading squadron, during the first two years of the war, being engaged in the battles of Forts Hatteras and Clarke and Port Royal and the siege of Fort Pulaski. He was commissioned a Lieutenant in 1862; served on the steamer Keystone State, in the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in 1864-5. He was commissioned Lieutenant Commander in July, 1866, and afterward served in the European and South Atlantic Squadrons, being continuously active in the service till July, 1874, since when he has been stationed on the receiving-ship Independence, at San Francisco. He had been at Philadelphia about four weeks and in usual health.

FIRE ISLAND.

Numerous visitors have arrived within the past week at the Surf Hotel, and none of them can have reason to complain that they have not found a thorough change of air. The weather has been fresh and bracing, and, as usual, all the children look the picture of health. The hay-fever victims now begin to make their appearance, and generally leave their coughings and sneezings behind them on the dock at Babylon. The disagreeable malady is as utterly unknown at Fire Island as malarial diseases or epidemics. The fishing, which was rather slack last week, revived suddenly yesterday. Shoals of blue-fish made their appearance "outside," and one lady, who went out with her grandson, caught nineteen fine fish—weighing from six to nine pounds—in less than two hours. Other boats which went out also came in with the fish-boxes full to the brim. Spanish mackerel will soon begin to make their appearance in the bay, and sheep's-head are abundant. The hotel table is thoroughly well supplied, and the house is in better order than ever. Among the latest arrivals at the Surf Hotel have been the following: Hon. and Mrs. W. F. Allen, Albany; Hon. John V. L. Pruyn and family, Albany; Rev. R. P. H. Vail and family, Waterford, N. Y.; Dr. L. G. Hun, Albany; Grenville Tremain, Albany; W. Creighton Lee and family, New-York; Dr. and Mrs. T. J. Guy, Troy; Hon. and Mrs. A. J. Parker, Albany; Mrs. S. E. Marvin and family, Albany; E. Proudfit, Troy; George H. Peabody, New-York; A. J. Peabody and family, New-York; Mrs. Roosevelt, Hyde Park; W. L. Livingston and family, New-York; Leonard Kip and wife, Albany; C. L. Cammann and family, New-York; J. W. Cunningham and family, New-York; Alfonso Bills and wife, Troy; Mrs. R. Delafield and family, Washington, D. C.; William Lottimer, New-York; Dr. John F. Metcalfe, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. H. Pumpelly, Albany; William R. Sheffield and family, Saugerties, N. Y.; J. R. Whiting and family, New-York; Theodore M. Davis and wife, New-York; George S. Terry and wife, New-York; Leonard E. Opdycke, New-York; D. S. Appleton and family, New-York; H. D. Cooke, Jr., Washington; A. H. Dodge, Washington; C. N. Madan, Havana; Edward Prime and wife, Riverdale, N. Y.; Rufus Prime and wife, New-York; James A. Scrymser and wife, New-York; Rev. George B. Reese, Dobb's Ferry; Mrs. W. D. Hatch and family, Dobb's Ferry; Rev. William D. Walker, New-York; Mrs. Thomas B. Woolsey, New-York; Rev. J. Livingston Reese, Albany; Rev. A. E. Myers and wife, Bronxville, N. Y.; A. S. Mesier and wife, Wappinger's Falls; Henry Mesier, Wappinger's Falls; L. L. Coudert and family, New-York.

THE BROOKLYN THEATRE LEASED TO NEW-YORK MANAGERS.

Mr. Lester Wallack and Mr. Theodore Moss are about to extend their enterprise and good management in theatrical matters into Brooklyn. They have, in fact, become the lessees for a term of five years of the Brooklyn Theatre, at a yearly rental of $18,000. The lease was signed yesterday, and such other stipulations entered into as seemed proper to the contracting parties. It is stipulated, among other things, that the theatre shall be carried on as a first-class theatre, and that no plays which are not of recognized merit are to be produced there, a clause which would seem to theatre-goers no better guarantee of the fulfillment of its own purpose than is the fact that Messrs. Wallack and Moss are to assume the management of the establishment. All the internal fittings and arrangements will be carried out by the new management, and the Brooklyn Building Company will be responsible for the external repairs.

WASHINGTON.

THE REQUEST FOR JUDGE FISHER'S RESIGNATION NOT WITHDRAWN.

THE EFFORTS OF DISTRICT JUDGES IN FISHER'S BEHALF—FOUR CABINET OFFICERS IN FAVOR OF HIS REMOVAL—THEIR INFLUENCE LIKELY TO WEIGH WITH THE PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The surmise in the dispatch of last night that the request for the resignation of Judge Fisher had not been absolutely withdrawn turns out to be well founded. The words of the President are "for the present to suspend the order." Along with this letter are sent to the Attorney General papers from two of the Judges suggesting changes in the subordinates as a reformation which might be satisfactory. So far as the record shows, these papers form the ground of the temporary revocation of the order. The recommendations and wishes of four Cabinet officers for a new District Attorney, if persisted in, after reconsideration, will most likely weigh with the President against all other influences in determining his action.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

FAILING MAIL CONTRACTORS.

The Postmaster General shows earnestness in his proceedings against mail contractors who fail in their obligations. He yesterday confiscated to the use of the Government three certified checks, amounting to $1,639, deposited, according to law, by Matthew Draper, a failing contractor, accompanying his bid on route No. 30,096. This is the first instance in which the department has confiscated such checks. The Postmaster General has also commenced suit against the bondsmen of over forty failing mail contractors.

REVENUE OFFICER DROWNED.

The Internal Revenue Office is advised that Storekeeper Sargent, of Portsmouth, N. H., was drowned near that city on the 17th inst.

THE CHORPENNING CASE.

The opinion of the Attorney General in the Chorpenning claim will not be delivered for a week, a further extension of time having been granted to the claimants to present evidence in their behalf.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,094,382; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $61,500,000; coin, including $23,437,100 in coin certificates, $68,653,819; outstanding legal tenders, $375,771,580.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $216,372, and the Customs receipts, $467,286.

SECRETARY BELKNAP.

A dispatch received at the War Department today from Secretary Belknap announces his arrival at St. Lake City yesterday. He was to leave this afternoon for Ogden, where he will remain until to-morrow, and then start for Fort Ellis.

NO YELLOW FEVER AT NORFOLK FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The following telegram was received by the Secretary of the Navy to-day:

PORTSMOUTH, Va., July 20, 1875.

Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

As various reports are published in Northern papers affecting the health of Norfolk and vicinity, I have to report the health of this locality unusually excellent for the season, and that there has been no case of yellow fever here for nearly twenty years. This information is derived from the Health Officers of the two cities. Upon investigation I find that no medical officer attached to this station has ever written, privately or otherwise, that there was a case of fever here.

(Signed,) T. H. STEVENS,
Commodore commanding.

NAVAL NEWS.

The United States steamer Powhatan, which arrived at New-York on the 18th inst., with the officers and men of the Omaha, from the South Pacific Station, has been ordered on a cruise east as far as Portland, Maine, for the benefit of the health of the ship's company. The 123 men brought from the Omaha will be paid off and discharged. The United States steamer Lancaster has been ordered out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H. As soon as the health authorities will allow the crew to go on shore, they will be paid off and discharged. Rear Admiral Almy, commanding the North Pacific Station, in a dispatch to the Navy Department, dated Honolulu, June 24, reports the return of the Tuscarora on the 20th of that month, from the Samoan Islands. Her cruise had been successful, as also the mission of Col. Steinberger. The Tuscarora made several casts for soundings between Upola Island and Duke of Clarence Island. After slight repairs she was to sail for San Francisco, and it was expected she would arrive there in the latter part of July. Rear Admiral Collins arrived at Callao, in the Richmond, June 25. The officers and crew were all well.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Commander Philip H. Cooper has been ordered to Newport, R. I., for torpedo instruction; Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia. Assistant Surgeon Charles A. Siegfried is detached from the Richmond, South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Assistant Surgeon R. C. Persons is detached from the store-ship Onward, South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and report his arrival. Assistant Surgeon A. C. Heffenger is detached from the receiving ship Sabine, and ordered to the store-ship Onward, at Callao. Assistant Surgeon Howard E. Ames is detached from the receiving ship Potomac, and ordered to the Richmond. Assistant Engineer H. N. Stevenson is detached from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.

ARMY ORDERS.

Major Charles J. Sprague, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty in the Department of California and ordered to report, not later than the 1st of October, to the Commanding General of the Department of the Gulf for duty as chief Paymaster of that department. The President has accepted the resignation of First Lieut. Charles F. Lasher, Eighteenth Infantry, to take effect Dec. 31, 1875. First Lieut. George E. Albee, Twenty-fourth Infantry, has been ordered to report to Major Gen. Hancock, President of the Retiring Board in New-York, for examination.

PERSONAL.

Judge Lochrane, of Georgia, arrived in Washington this morning, and during the day had a long interview with the Attorney General. He leaves for New-York to-night.

CANADIAN FINANCES.

THE REVENUE OF THE YEAR THOUGHT TO BE SUFFICIENT AT THE PRESENT RATE OF TAXATION.

TORONTO, Ontario, July 20.—The *Globe* says the revenue for the year just expired will approximate very closely to the anticipations of the Minister of Finance. In most of the items the receipts will be rather in excess than under the estimate. There may be some slight falling off in revenue from excise, but that is mainly due to the large amount paid in April, 1874, in expectation of tariff changes on dutiable articles, which thus to a certain extent anticipated the revenue properly belonging to 1874-5. It is, of course, too early to speak with certainty of the revenue of 1875-6, but unless affairs take a turn much more unfavorable than there seems to be any reason so far to expect, with the prospect of a fair harvest and the expenditure on the public works of very large sums already promised, there is no present cause for doubting that the rate of taxation adopted in 1874 will prove equal to all contingencies. Belief that this is the case is calculated to inspire public confidence in the first place, because frequent alterations of tariff are embarrassing, and create uncertainty in operations of commerce; and, secondly, because, at a period of general depression, no one wishes to pay one dollar more in taxes than is absolutely necessary.

THE O'CONNELL CENTENNARY AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 20.—Arrangements were completed to-day by the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of Philadelphia to celebrate the centennary of Daniel O'Connell's birthday, Aug. 6. The arrangements include a meeting at Horticultural Hall and a lecture by Rev. Patrick Byrne, of Trenton, N. J., President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

THE WORKING OF THE ANTI-CLERICAL LAWS.

THE NATION'S GAIN—A METROPOLITAN FESTA—GENERAL TRANQUILLITY—CRITIQUES ON THE SENATE—THE SEASON.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, June 29, 1875.

The period of two years has nearly expired within the limit of which the law liquidating the ecclesiastical property within the province of Rome demanded that action should be taken. The law was designed to break up the monastic system, and take away privileges from clerical and semi-sacerdotal associations doing little good to the community and holding a death's hand upon property contributing not much to the public wealth. A great many convents have been taken possession of, some of them turned to use for institutions and offices of the Government, a great many as barracks for soldiers, and the surrounding lands, which served as gardens and places of recreation, sold as sites for new constructions. A great many houses, shops, and portions of property of that kind, the revenue of which went to the support of parish priests, and to buy candles, silk hangings, and other nick-nacks for the churches, have also been sold, and the proceeds put into the treasury. A more complete revolution, wrought in so short a time, the most enthusiastic friend of progress could not reasonably ask for. Here a gymnasium is opened where before monks and nuns sauntered, and there are institutions for instruction in chemistry, where superstition moped and scowled. The professors of science sit in the seats where sat before the Generals of Orders, which put themselves in opposition to the progress of human intelligence. The claims of the intellect are now recognized, and the bonds broken which kept the mind in slavery to a prelacy governed by a law of the Middle Ages. These great convent buildings, with their churches and annexed gardens, cover an immense area within the walls of Rome. A friend of mine, living on the height, near Santa Maria Maggiore, can count more than twenty from his terrace, within a distance of less than half a mile.

THE NATION'S GAIN.

Italy should be a great gainer by the destruction of the monastic system. If it be true, as claimed by the theory of the religious orders, that the life of the monks and nuns is of a higher morality, and more devout, than that of the men and women of the world, so much the better reason why such purifying influences should not be lost to society. What sort of Christianity is that which sees a world languishing for saving helps and which withdraws itself within the walls of religious houses to enjoy the luxury of an indolent devotion? The "world" longs for contact with the saintly men and women who can lead it in the right way.

A METROPOLITAN FESTA.

To-day is the great festa for Rome of St. Peter and St. Paul. Four days in the past nine the shops have been closed, as last week we had the fête of St. John, and Sunday is always a day of free and easy relaxation. As we have had two Saturdays in the period of ten days, the Jews, to respect Christian customs and keep their own Sabbath, have been obliged to suspend their much-loved traffic seven out of the ten days just passed. But the season of frequent festas is now ended, and the people, except on Sundays, will not have a holiday until the Assumption of the Virgin, the 15th of August, which, on turning to the calendar, the faithful find falls by chance this year on Sunday, so there will be no week day *festa di precetto*—the Nativity of the Virgin—the 8th of September. In such a way things are ordered in these Catholic countries. St. John's Day was kept, as usual, with bacchanalian revelry in the broad open spaces around the Church of St. John Lateran. After midnight of the 23d crowds of the common people began to assemble, and by dawn of day the eating, drinking, and carousing had reached its height, and a great many men and women were stretched on the grass sleeping off the influence of their copious potations of the wine of the Alban Mount. It is a wonder if a considerable crop of broken heads or black eyes is not harvested, as in the general hilarity, love and jealousy are the passions that for the moment prevail. This year the chaos of wild mirth did not reach that extreme of excess known in some years, and the catalogue of mishaps is not as long as usual. Inside the church the religious functions begin with the first Mass, while the adoration of Bacchus is still going forward on the outside. Rome has presented in the past a strange jumble of the sacred and the profane, although we do not now witness so many of these juxtapositions and contrasts as formerly.

A QUIET SPELL.

Rome has settled down into the quiet which commonly follows the season of political and social reaction. At Naples, the excitement caused by the action of Parliament upon the exceptional law question, still simmers; but with little danger that any serious consequences will follow. The authorities, whether civil or military, have sufficient forces at command to preserve order and suppress any half-revolutionary demonstrations. It may be some time before the lees disturbed by the present agitation will settle, but the people will soon see that the Government has intended to do them good and not harm, and that their sensibilities only, and not their interests, are hurt.

PARLIAMENT.

The Senate, instead of being, as it should be, the head, is rather the tail of the Italian Parliament. The Deputies, ten days back, suddenly threw up their work and went home to enjoy the repose so agreeable at this season. The Senate has lingered about the Palazzo Madama, in the persons of from twenty-five to 100 of the members belonging to it by fiat of the royal will. A journal of the city, of semi-official position, cries out in a tone of severe criticism against the Senate, because it takes its own time, and does things in its own easy way; going so far even as to violate the constitution. According to this authority, the Senate the past week passed upon a dozen bills with only twenty-five voting members present, or, one-twelfth part of the whole body, while the Constitution declares that action is not legal unless one-half the Senators are in their places. The accusing newspaper adds that the members voted without rising to their feet when their names were called, as the Constitution requires. Charges are now so recklessly made that it is often necessary to verify the truth of statements by living witnesses of the fact. But the writer of the article alleges that these violations of the statute are committed in repeated instances in the full face of the public. If it be true, it is certainly a gross violation of the principle of authority.

THE SEASON.

We continue to have frequent showers, and the country preserves the freshness of early Spring. The month of June has been unusually agreeable, and the glass has marked no degree of heat to vex the nerves of the most fretful critic of the changing seasons. The condition of the public health is as satisfactory as could be desired, and better than could be expected in a city which has so long enjoyed or suffered such a bad reputation. The weekly report gives Rome something less than thirty deaths to the thousand, which is not far from the standard of New-York, and much below that of many of the capitals of the world whose population goes on with a steady augmentation.

A DAY OF FIRES.

A DESTRUCTIVE AND FATAL FIRE IN CINCINNATI—FOUR FIREMEN KILLED AND SEVERAL BADLY INJURED—A LOSS OF $100,000—CHIEF ENGINEER MEGRUE SEVERELY HURT—A DISTILLERY BURNED IN KENTUCKY—OTHER FIRES.

About 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning the building, No. 150 Fourth street, Cincinnati, occupied by Block & Co. as a printing office, and W. W. Donaldson, lithographer, was destroyed by fire. At 3 o'clock the walls of the building, which had not fallen from the effects of the fire, were all thrown down by an explosion of gas, and some seven firemen, with Chief Engineer Megrue, were buried under the débris. Chief Megrue was in the second story, and had just called for a crowbar when the explosion occurred. A general alarm was immediately given, and the whole Fire Department were soon on hand and at work searching for their unfortunate companions among the ruins. At 4 o'clock Chief Megrue's voice was heard calling for help. The fire blazed up at this time around the buried firemen but water was brought into play and the new danger was averted. At 4:30 o'clock Chief Megrue was taken out from the ruins in an insensible and badly bruised condition. His injuries are not thought to be fatal, however.

Of the firemen, James McCormick, of Engine No. 4, was the first taken out. He was badly bruised and burned, and it is feared that his injuries will result fatally. Denis and John Pohlman, of Engine No. 5, were next rescued, slightly injured. Capt. Henry Schledmeyer, of Engine No. 10, and E. S. Spencer, of Hook and Ladder Company, fell from a five-story ladder, but escaped with slight injuries. Lee Slocum, of Engine No. 3, is thought to be fatally hurt. Three men on the pavement were severely injured by flying missiles.

The loss is much larger than at first supposed. Block & Co.'s loss is between $50,000 and $60,000; insured for $4.000 each in the Royal, Queens, Niagara, and Rhode Island, and for $2,000 in the Fire Association, of Philadelphia, Phœnix, of Brooklyn, National, and Ætna, of Hartford. Their total insurance is $34,000. W. W. Donaldson's loss is $37,250; insured for $21,500, most of which is in local companies. Mr. Trounstine's loss on building is $15,000; fully insured for $15,000 in the Delaware and $5,000 in the Commerce, of Albany.

Dick Holcomb, of engine No. 3, was found dead in the river. His body was horribly torn and mangled, being broken in two just below the breast. At last accounts Chief Megrue was doing as well as could be expected, and his physicians have hopes of his recovery. He is wounded in the head, and has several bruises on the legs and thighs, but is conscious and resting more quietly. McCormick, of the "Four's," cannot recover. He has one side of his face knocked off, and is injured worse than at first supposed this morning. The rest of the injured are doing well.

Chief Engineer Megrue was last evening reported resting easily. No bones are broken, as previously reported, but he has a severe scalp wound and suffered severe injuries on the body and right hip. The total number injured, including Chief Megrue, was ten, all of whom are reported doing well to-night. The following were the most severely injured: James McCormack, rib broken and face cut; Daniel Cronin, arm broken and body bruised; H. Hambrock, arm broken and somewhat bruised otherwise. The others were bruised or cut by falling bricks or timbers. It is reported that one floor of the building was heavily overloaded with lithographic stones and presses, which caused the walls to give way.

A fire at Mechanicsville, Ohio, early yesterday morning, destroyed eight frame buildings in the centre of the town. The total loss is estimated at $18,000, with only $1,400 insurance. The principal sufferers are Samuel Mann, photographer, loss, $5,000 on stock and building; insurance, $400, Foss & Milliken, owners of one building, loss, $2,500; no insurance. Charles Taylor & Co., druggists, loss on stock and building, $5,000; no insurance. Robert Jones, druggist, loss, $1,000; no insurance. J. W. Legge & Son, boots and shoes, loss, $1,000; fully insured. J. Rogers, furniture store, where the fire started, loss, $500; no insurance. Colwell & Canfield, loss on buildings and stock, $1,000; no insurance. Other smaller losses swell the aggregate to $18,000.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a saloon on the Bergen Point plank road, Jersey City, owned by Thomas O'Rourke, and before the progress of the flames could be stopped two frame buildings adjoining, and owned by Michael Gill, were completely destroyed. A large number of tenants were compelled to make their exit in haste, and some of them barely escaped with their lives. The fire originated in a retired place under the stairway, and is supposed to have been of incendiary origin. Mr. Gill's loss is estimated at $10,000, which is fully covered by insurance. O'Rourke's loss is about $2,000. An investigation is being made.

Eight business houses and a hotel barn in the village of Walcott, Wayne County, were destroyed by fire Monday night. Loss, $30,000; insurance, $12,000. The principal losers are Whitford & Campbell, insured $2,000; Smedley & Roberts, insured $3,000; Hovey & Bennett, insured $2,500. The Walcott House barn was also insured for $1,000.

The machine and chair factory of Chester Purdy, in Bedford, Ohio, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is about $20,000; uninsured. Several persons were injured at the fire, and a large number thrown out of employment by the destruction of the factory.

At 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning the distillery of H. T. Jasper, in Covington, Ky., was destroyed by fire, together with 300 or 400 barrels of whisky and 2,000 bushels of malt. The loss is $50,000; insured for $25,000 in Cincinnati companies.

A fire broke out to-day in the agitator at the oil-works of Stewart, Matthews & Pennington at Point Breeze, and before it could be extinguished consumed about 1,200 barrels of refined oil. Loss, $8,000; fully insured.

At 2:45 yesterday morning a fire occurred in the galley of the revenue cutter Washington, at the barge dock off the Battery, and was extinguished by the crew. Damage, $500.

The paper mill of Brown Brothers, at North Colchester, Conn., was burned Monday night. The loss is $20,000, fully insured. This is the sixth time the same firm have been burned out.

The planing mill of Bohm & Stuhr, at Cleveland, Ohio, was partially destroyed by fire early yesterday morning. The loss on the machinery and mill is large, but the amount is not yet ascertained.

A. E. Rice's furniture factory at Windsor, Ontario, was destroyed by fire Monday night; loss, $10,000.

Ferdinand Webber's house, on Zabriskie street, Jersey City, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $350.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS IN FRANCE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—L'Union, of this city, an organization of French citizens, has passed resolutions recommending that the money in the hands of E. D. Morgan, of New-York, which was the donation of French artists to Chicago at the time of the fire, be returned now to the sufferers by the great floods in France. It will be remembered that a considerable number of artists in France each gave a picture to be brought to this country and sold for the benefit of this city. The sale took place some time ago, and the amount realized was about $30,000. The money has not been called for, and it was thought this was a fitting opportunity to return it.

THREATENED IMPEACHMENT OF A MAYOR.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 20.—A petition will be filed in the Probate Court to-morrow for the impeachment of Mayor Johnson. He is charged with various acts of omission and commission, the chief of which is efforts to control the labors of the Police at the last election contrary to a law then in force, when be was a candidate for re-election. Two of the parties signing the petition were members of the Police force at the time, but have since been removed, it is asserted, without cause.

THE ERIE CANAL BREAK REPAIRED.

PALMYRA, N. Y., July 20.—The repairs of the break in the Erie Canal, a mile east of here, were completed yesterday afternoon. The level is now half full. Loaded boats will pass to-morrow morning.

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.

THE MEETING IN LONDON TO-DAY.

ORIGIN OF THE MOVEMENT—THE EXACT END IN VIEW—WHAT PART THE AMERICAN CHURCHES HAVE TAKEN—THEIR PROPOSITION—THE REPRESENTATIVES AT THE LONDON MEETING.

A meeting in the interest of Presbyterian confederation will be held in London to-day. All the Presbyterian and Reformed churches which have voted to enter the alliance will be represented by committees, and the sessions will be held in the English Presbyterian College. The objects of the meeting are to adopt a constitution and to determine the time and place for holding the first Grand Council.

The movement to bring all church organizations holding Presbyterian doctrines, and using the Presbyterian form of government, into closer relations, originated with Dr. McCosh. At the tercentenary celebration of the Scottish Reformation, in Philadelphia, in November, 1872, Dr. McCosh set the project on foot. There were, he said, 20,000 congregations of Presbyterians, including the Reformed churches, and 34,000,000 population. It had long been a favorite idea of his to bring these churches together in a Pan-Presbyterian Council. He had written of the scheme to the *Weekly Review*, of London, and had spoken of it to the Irish Presbyterian Assembly, and to the Old and New School Assemblies at St. Louis, in 1866. The Irish had received the idea favorably, but he hardly expected to live to see his cherished plans carried out. Dr. McCosh then went on to speak of the nature, purposes, and influence of the proposed confederation.

The Northern General Assembly of 1873 approved Dr. McCosh's suggestions, and appointed a committee, consisting of the Moderator and Clerk of the Assembly and Dr. McCosh, to correspond with other Presbyterian churches holding the Westminster Confession, and ascertain their views of the proposed confederation. In the same year the Irish Presbyterian Assembly also approved the movement. In the Fall of 1873 advantage was taken of the presence of many Presbyterian ministers at the Evangelical Alliance Conference to hold an informal meeting to compare views on the subject. The federation scheme met with a unanimous approval, and a committee headed by Dr. McCosh was appointed "to correspond with individuals and with organized bodies, in order to ascertain the feelings of Presbyterians in regard to such Federal Council, and to take such measures as may in their judgment promote this object." The committee thus appointed issued an address to the Presbyterians of the world, asking each Presbyterian organization, "First, to express in a formal manner its approval of the object," and, second, to appoint a committee to arrange for a convention to organize the federation. The committee also stated the benefits which might be expected to flow from the proposed union. In their opinion,

1. It would exhibit before the world the substantial unity, quite consistent with minor diversities, of the one great family of Presbyterian Churches.
2. It would strengthen weak and struggling churches by showing that they are members of a large body.
3. It would afford churches not inclined to organic union an opportunity to manifest their belief in the unity of the Church.
4. The different Presbyterian churches would become better acquainted with one another.
5. The churches might be thus led to combine in behalf of truth and against errors; as, for example, to defend the Sabbath, resist the encroachments of Romanism, advance education, and withstand infidelity in its various forms.
6. The council might judiciously distribute the evangelical work, giving a field to each church, and discouraging the planting of two churches or two missions where one would serve.
7. It would demonstrate the excellences of the Presbyterian polity.

The movement received a great impetus from this meeting, and it was especially advanced by a visit of Dr. McCosh to Europe last Summer, where he made speeches in London and elsewhere in its favor. When he returned he published a statement that he had favorable letters from the English, Irish, and Continental churches, and from the Church in Australia.

Last Spring committees of the Presbyterian churches in this country and Canada met in New-York to agree upon a draft of a constitution to be presented at a general meeting appointed to be held in London July 21. The following document was finally adopted as expressing the views of the American and Canadian churches as to the basis and character of the confederation:

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, The Church of God, though composed of many members, is one body in Christ; and whereas, the Reformed Churches holding by Presbyterian principles are substantially one in doctrine, government, and discipline, it is therefore agreed to form a Presbyterian Alliance, to meet in General Council from time to time, in order to manifest the oneness of the Churches and to combine them in furthering the great ends for which the Church was instituted by her head, it being understood that the Presbyterian Churches in thus uniting do not mean to separate from other Churches which hold by Christ, but will be ready to join these in Christian fellowship and in promoting the cause of the Redeemer.

ARTICLES.

1. *Designation.*—This Alliance shall be called the Confederation of the Reformed Churches holding the Presbyterian system.

2. *Bond of Union.*—The bond of union is Christ and the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Any Church expressing by its Supreme Court a wish to join the confederation shall submit its creed and be admitted by a vote of the General Council, those churches only being admissible whose creed is in accordance with the consensus of the Reformed Churches.

3. *Constituency.*—The Council shall consist of delegates appointed by the churches forming the confederation, the number from each church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the Council, and proceeding on the principle of the number of congregations in the churches; the delegates, moreover, from each church always consisting of an equal number of ministers and elders. The Council may, on the recommendation of a Committee on Overtures, choose associates not delegates, and invite them to sit and to deliberate, to offer suggestions, to deliver addresses, and to read papers.

4. *Powers.*—The Council, while it has the power to determine what Presbyterian Churches shall be allowed to join the Confederation, shall not interfere with the internal order or discipline of any church. It shall take up only such evangelistic subjects as have been committed to the Church by her great head. Topics may be brought before it by any Church which is a member of the Confederation, or by members of the Council, on being transmitted by the Committee on Overtures. The decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be transmitted to the Supreme Courts of the several Churches, and be entitled to receive from these respectful and prayerful consideration.

5. *Objects.*—The Council shall seek to help all weak and struggling churches to promote freedom of church action, to gather and disseminate information concerning the Church at large, to commend the Presbyterian system as combining simplicity, efficiency, and adaptation to all times and conditions, and should entertain all subjects that are directly concerned with the work of evangelization, as the following: The peace of the churches, the distribution of mission work, the combination of church energies, especially in reference to our great cities and destitute districts; the religious instruction of the young, the sanctification of the Sabbath, the suppression of intemperance and other great prevailing vices, systematic beneficence, and the overthrow of infidelity and Romanism.

6. *Methods.*—The Council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers read, by addresses delivered, by publishing and circulating information about the state of the churches and of missions, and by the exposition of sound scriptural principles and defenses of the truth.

7. *Change of Constitution.*—This Constitution shall not be changed except on a motion made at one meeting of the Council, and carried by a two-thirds vote at the next meeting.

It is probable that other drafts will be presented for consideration by the European committees. It is not unlikely that a committee will be appointed by the convention to ascertain the points of difference, and prepare a document acceptable to all.

The committees representing the Presbyterian Churches of Great Britain have held a conference at which they reached the following conclusions:

"That as to the nature of the proposed body, it should not be a mere casual gathering, but a council of commissioners delegated by the several churches. That its powers should be those of a deliberative body and should carry only moral weight. That its representation should be of Presbyterian churches with evangelical views. In regard to most English-speaking churches the Westminster Standard would form the basis, and in regard to foreign churches it should be shown that their creed was in harmony with the consensus of the Reformed Churches. As to delegates it was thought the number should not exceed 300, with a class of 'associates' who might sit and deliberate, but not vote. The proportion of ministers to elders it was thought should be settled by the churches electing them, with an understanding that an equal number of each should, if possible, be appointed. The quorum to be not fewer than the churches represented. It was proposed that the business to be brought forward should be in the form of suggestions by the churches represented, these suggestions to be considered and arranged by a committee of the body previous to the public meeting. An opportunity should also be afforded for members of the council to suggest topics, subject to approval of the same committee. A majority of votes to determine the questions submitted to the council. Finally, it was proposed that the council should meet once in three years, the first meeting to be held in 1876."

At present the expectation is that thirty or more Churches will join the confederation, representing, perhaps, 8,000,000 communicants. The Reformed Churches of Europe, which are closely allied to Presbyterians in doctrine and form of government, are counted in. With these the principal foreign constituents will be as follows: Established Church of Scotland, Free Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, Reformed Presbyterian Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Synod of England, English Presbyterian Church, Irish Presbyterian Church, Victoria Presbyterian Church, (Australia,) Reformed Church of France, Reformed Church of Germany, Reformed Church of Switzerland, Reformed Church of Holland, Reformed Church of Russia, Reformed Church of Hungary, Reformed Church of Transylvania, Reformed Church of Austria, Waldensians of Italy. In the United States the Reformed Church, (German,) the Reformed Presbyterian Church, N. S., and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church have declined to be represented in the Confederation. Last year the Southern Assembly also refused to approve the movement, but this year it consented to appoint a committee to represent it. The following is a list of the American Churches willing to co-operate:

Presbyterian Church in United States of America, (Northern,) Presbyterian Church in United States, (Southern,) United Presbyterian Church of North America, Synod of Reformed Presbyterian Church, (Old School,) Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church of the South, Welsh Presbyterian Church, French Evangelical Church, Canada Presbyterian Church, Reformed Church in America, (Dutch.) These Churches are represented at London by the following committees: Northern Presbyterian Assembly—Edward D. Morris, D.D., Moderator of the General Assembly; Edwin F. Hatfield, D.D., Clerk of the General Assembly; Howard Crosby, D.D., LL.D., Samuel J. Wilson, D.D., LL.D., James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., Philip Schaff, D.D., Alexander Reed, D.D., John Hall, D.D., Trenton; Thomas H. Robinson, D. D., Rosewell D. Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., Albert T. Chester, D.D, Rev. George D. Matthews, Rev. R. M. Patterson, Elijah R. Craven, D.D., William H. Hornblower, D.D., Rev. W. W. Atterbury, William E. Dodge, Jr., Hon. Stanley Matthews, John S. Kennedy, John Wannamaker.

Southern Presbyterian Assembly—Rev. Stuart Robinson, D. D.; J. A. Lefevre, D. D., and W. U. Murkland, and Judge Inglis.

Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Rev. J. R. W. Sloane, D. D., Senior Professor of the Theological Seminary at Alleghany; Rev. J. L. McCartney, and Elder Walter T. Miller.

Reformed Church in America.—Rev. Drs. Thomas E. Vermillyea, E. P. Rogers, and Philip Peltz, and Mr. G. G. Smith, Judge John A. Lott, and J. B. Jewett.

Presbyterian Church of Canada—Rev. Drs. Willis and Topp, Principal Snodgrass, Rev. D. M. Gordon, Mr. Webster, (Kemptville, N. S.,) and Rev. Mr. Gray.

The delegates of the United Presbyterian Assembly have not been announced. This Assembly and the Reformed Synod have agreed to take part in the confederation on condition that their psalm-singing rights shall not be infringed. Many suppose that this question will induce them to withhold their final co-operation.

The delegates in London were given a reception last evening, and begin their business meeting to-day. It is not expected that the session will be a long one.

THE TURF.

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK AND AT WHITE PLAINS.

The trotting at Fleetwood Park was continued yesterday, but the attendance of spectators was smaller than usual. There were two contests on the programme, the first and principal event being the purse of $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:55, which had the following seven entries, viz.: John Murphy's r. m. Blanche W., W. Brooks' br. m. Lady Nash, Asa Whitson's s. g. Alphonse, J. Woodruff's s. m. Lady Emma, J. P. Flanders' s. g. Robin, G. Vandewater's b. m. Adele, and W. Hartman's br. m. Cora. Five of these appeared, Adele being regularly withdrawn, but Cora was expelled for not being present, under the penalty attached to rule 17 of the national code. A spasm of virtue has seized the Johnson brothers, the lessees of this track, and they appear determined to enforce the rules of the National Association in all particulars. If they will stick to this mode of procedure and are followed by our leading associations, the trotting turf will grow in popular favor. Few of the courses have lived up to the strict letter of the law, and the action of the present lessees of Fleetwood Park will be beneficial in its results. Blanche W. won the race in three straight heats, as will appear from the subjoined summary.

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N.Y., Tuesday, July 20.—Purse $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:55, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $60 to first horse, $30 to second, and $10 to third.

John Murphy's r. m. Blanche W.	1	1	1
W. Brooks' br. m. Lady Nash	2	2	2
Asa Whitson's s. g. Alphonse	3	3	3
J. Woodruff's s. m. Lady Emma	4	4	dis.
J. P. Flanders' s. g. Robin	5	dis.	
G. Vandewater's b. m. Adele	dr.		
W. Hartman's br. m. Cora	ex.		

Time—2:46½, 2:48½, 2:45¾.

SECOND RACE.

The second event was a match for $200 between I. Paulding's s. g. Sorrel Jake and G. M. Steinhardt's b. g. Harry D. The former was the favorite, and found but little difficulty in defeating his competitor in three straight heats.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Match for $200, mile heats, best three in five, in harness:

I. Paulding's s. g. Sorrel Jake	1	1	1
G. M. Steinhardt's b. g. Harry D.	2	2	2

Time—2:48½, 2:44¾, 2:46¾.

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The second day of the meeting at the Fair Grounds at White Plains was fairly attended, and two good contests came off. The first was a purse of $150 for horses that had never beaten 2:39, which closed with eleven entries, and seven of them appeared. These were Dr. Hurd's b. m. Ellen Mary, W. McCarty's b. g. Henry, Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow, D. Mace's b. g. Billy Stevens, A. Patterson's gr. m. Privateer Maid, J. B. Dean's b. g. Big Bonanza, M. H. Whipple's b. g. Judge Robertson. The contest between them was very close, and was finally won by Henry, who gained the second, third, and sixth heats, Ellen Mary taking the first heat, and Billy Stevens the fifth. The fourth was a dead heat between Henry and Judge Robertson.

SUMMARY.

WHITE PLAINS FAIR GROUNDS, Tuesday, July 20.—Purse $150 for horses that had never beaten 2:39, mile heats; best three in five, in harness; $100 to first horse; $30 to second, and $20 to third.

Wm. McCarty's r. g. Henry	4	1	1	0	2	1
D. Mace's br. g. Billy Stevens	6	6	2	4	1	2
Dr. Hurd's b. m. Ellen Mary	1	3	5	3	5	4
M. H. Whipple's b. g. Judge Robertson	2	4	6	0	4	3
J. B. Dean's b. s. Dean's Hambletonian	3	5	4	6	3	5
A. Patterson's gr. m. Privateer Maid	7	2	3	5	dr.	
Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow	5	7	dr.			
John Splan's b. g. Clover	dr.					
C. Dickerman's br. s. Champion, Jr.	dr.					
H. Hinman's r. g. Harry	dr.					
J. G. Green's br. g. Big Bonanza	dr.					

Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:39, 2:39, 2:41, 2:40.

SECOND RACE.

The next affair was a purse of $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:30, which had seven entries and the following four starters, viz.: J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean, M. Roden's gr. m. Heatherbloom, M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White, and J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorritt. Effie Dean was the general favorite, but Lady White out-trotted her, and after a close struggle won the purse in five heats, she winning the second, fourth, and fifth. Heatherbloom won the first heat, and Effie Dean the third, and, as she was second in the last two heats, won the second money.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $300, for horses that had never beaten 2:30, mile heats, best three in five, in harness; $175 to first horse, $75 to second, and $50 to third:

M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White	3	1	2	1	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean	4	3	1	2	2
M. Roden's gr. m. Heatherbloom	1	4	4	3	3
I. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorrit	2	2	3	4	3
B. Mace's b. m. Nellie Walton	dr.				
J. Paulding's br. g. Joe Clark	dr.				
M. Galvin's b. m. Josie	dr.				

Time—2:35½, 2:35¼, 2:34¾, 2:35¼, 2:34.

RACING AT DEXTER PARK.

CHICAGO, July 20.—To-day was the first day of the second July meeting of the Dexter Park Racing Association. The weather was fine, the track in the best condition, and the attendance fair.

The first race was the 2:45 class, for a purse of $800; $450 to the first, $150 to the second, $120 to the third, and $80 to the fourth horse. Pilot Mambrino, the favorite, won all three heats, Joe second, Belle, Brown, Cousin, and Miraculous following in the order named. Time—2:37, 2:35½, 2:35¼.

The next race was for a running premium, mile heats, best three in five, for a purse of $500, to be divided among three. George Rice won the race in three straight heats, War Jig second, Sweet Bay third, and Reality fourth.

Time—1:47¾, 1:48½, 1:47½.

BOOK-SELLERS' EXCHANGE.

SOME OF THE PUBLISHERS REPRESENTED THERE.

SECOND SESSION OF THE CLEARING-HOUSE—SATISFACTORY RESULTS THUS FAR—A BUSINESS OF $100,000 ALREADY DONE—A WALK THROUGH THE EXCHANGE—THE FINEST BOOK DISPLAY EVER SEEN IN THIS COUNTRY—NAMES OF BUYERS PRESENT.

The Book-sellers' Exchange and Clearing-house held its second business session yesterday at Clinton Hall, and the result, in a business point of view, was far more satisfactory to all concerned than on the day previous; and yet, so far as the amount of business thus far transacted is concerned, there is still room for a vast improvement, which will no doubt be realized as the week wears on, especially as it has been decided to close the present fair peremptorily at 12 o'clock on Saturday. In by far the majority of instances both publishers and dealers seem to be well satisfied with the result of the experiment so far, and to feel confident that not only would it prove successful in a business point of view, but that the plan would, with perhaps a few modifications, be adopted as the permanent mode of conducting the business hereafter. There may be some, perhaps, who are not satisfied, simply because they came here with too large expectations, which have not as yet been fully realized; but even they may be better pleased with the final result than they now imagine they will. There are many things to be taken into consideration; the experiment is a new one, yet in a crude state; it is at least a month or six weeks too early in the season, the 1st of September being the time usually selected for the buying of the Fall stocks; and last, though not least, two days of the week, and really only one good business day, have yet gone by. And still, notwithstanding all these things, and others which might be mentioned, according to the best obtainable information yesterday, the sales of the two days footed up an aggregate of about $100,000. One of the large publishing houses of this City was reported to have sold $20,000, another $18,000, another $10,000, and so on; and the business has hardly yet begun. It is confidently expected that the business of the week will amount to from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Whatever the business of the week may be, this is certainly one of the largest, most complete, and the finest exhibition of books that was ever witnessed in this country. Of the capital represented, in the way of printing materials, machinery, stereotype plates, real estate, &c., it is impossible to give even an approximate estimate, except to express it by millions; while of books, stationery, &c., the value is hundreds of thousands.

The Exchange occupies the large room known as the reading-room of the Mercantile Library, together with the room heretofore used by Messrs. Leavitt as an auction-room on the same floor, and the one immediately over that the same size. In the reading-room, passing in from the Messrs. Leavitt's private office, the first stand is that of George Routledge & Sons, who have on exhibition a choice selection of miscellaneous books, works of the English poets, Bibles, Catholic Prayer-books, &c. Next come D. Appleton & Co., who have on exhibition all their publications, occupying two entire rows and embracing almost everything in the line of standard American books. E. J. Hale & Son have a small though choice collection of their publications, while J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, are well represented, having about 1,200 specimens on exhibition, embracing the works of all the popular American authors, such as Mrs. Southworth, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Hentz, &c., as well as Dickens, Scott, Bulwer and many others. Henry Holt & Co. have a miscellaneous collection, embracing French and German educational books, and Thomas Nelson & Sons display a large collection of juvenile books, Bibles, prayer-books, &c. John E. Potter & Co. are well represented, displaying, among other choice works, a Bible Encylopedia, the stereotype plates of which alone cost $100,000. T. B. Peterson & Brothers, of Philadelphia, have on exhibition 750 specimens of their publications, running all through the various branches of standard literature; and Virtue & Yorston, in the next row, have a fine showing of miscellaneous books, including histories, cyclopedias, &c. R. Worthington & Co. have another similar display, while their next-door neighbor, James Miller, has juvenile books, the works of Mrs. Browning, Hood, Doré, Mayne Reid, Hogarth, the poets of America, and many others. R. M. Dewitt also has juvenile books, and G. W. Carleton & Co. show a large collection of miscellaneous and standard works. The American News Company have on exhibition all the goods included in their line of trade, which embraces everything not found anywhere else. Cassell, Petter & Galpin have histories, school, miscellaneous, and gift books. Among the finest works exhibited by them are a number of editions of the Doré Bible, varying in prices from $65 to $150. C. & G. Merriam have on exhibition some dozen or more editions of Webster's Dictionary, and next to them come Harper & Bros., with the largest collection of books of any firm in the building. They have a sample of all their publications, and if any edition should chance to become exhausted during the sale, they have the plates with which to print another to order. Of the 4,500 publications exhibited by them, 600 are paper-covered novels, and 1,800 are books intended especially for the little folk, besides standard novels, works on travel, Bibles, and school books. Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger display a choice collection of miscellaneous books, as does also W. J. Widdleton, the stock of the latter embracing many historical works. Roberts & Brothers have 250 volumes of choice miscellaneous books, while A. F. Graves, of Boston, has brought to the fair a nice lot of books for the juveniles. A. D. F. Randolph & Co. show a large lot of religious and juvenile books, and Porter & Coates have a lot of scientific books, novels, and poems. W. W. Harding, of Philadelphia, exhibit a fine assortment of Bibles and photograph albums, and Scribner, Welford & Armstrong, and Scribner, Armstrong & Co. have on view all the popular English and American books of the time. J. R. Osgood & Co. have all the standard miscellaneous works published by them, including De Quincey and Hawthorne, Eliot, Marryatt, Longfellow, Tennyson, Whittier, Emerson, works on architecture, &c. Little, Brown & Co. have standard miscellaneous books, classical works, and libraries, while Macmillan & Co. display a choice lot of miscellaneous and theological books. The American Sunday-school Union have on exhibition 1,200 choice Sunday-school books, and Nelson & Phillips 3,000 juvenile and miscellaneous books. Dick & Fitzgerald display all their publications, about 700 in number. This completes the circuit of the reading-room.

Passing into the smaller room on the second floor, and commencing by the middle door on the right, the visitor will first observe Sheldon & Co., who have a collection of miscellaneous and religious books, and Koch, Sons & Co., manufacturing stationers, with albums, portfolios, and music rolls. J. B. Ford & Co. have on exhibition all their publications, miscellaneous and religious, and Clark & Maynard exhibit school and miscellaneous books. Van Nostrand's line is scientific, naval, and military books, and Henry Carey, Baird & Co. deal in works of a practical and scientific character. Levison & Blythe's champion writing fluid comes next, followed by all the books of the Catholic Publication Society, and they, in turn, by Kelly, Piet & Co., of Baltimore, with school, miscellaneous, and Catholic books. The Claremont Manufacturing Company, Claremont, N. H., have a fine display of Episcopal books, and P. O'Shea exhibits Catholic works and school books. E. Stegler, having globes, atlases, maps, and general educational publications, is next in order, followed by the Catholic publications of Eugene Cummisky, of Philadelphia. E. & J. Sadlier & Co. display Catholic books, and John Gladding & Sons, of Philadelphia, have Centennial diaries of all descriptions. T. Kelly exhibits more Catholic books, and S. T. Sender & Co., of Philadelphia, a lot of miscellaneous works, as also do the Authors' Publishing Society, William F. Gill & Co., and William Wood & Co. Thompson, Brown & Co. have educational, miscellaneous, and juvenile books. Collins & Co.'s stock is mostly educational. Lockwood, Brooks & Co. have inks and mucilage, together with all their own publications and the publications of the American Tract Society. T. W. Strong exhibits miscellanaous, religious, and school books, Bibles, &c. P. J. Kennedy displays Catholic prayer-books and miscellaneous publications, and A. Denham, publisher and importer of English books, has a large lot in that line. Lake & Rubier, of Boston, have autographs and juvenile books, and the United States Publishing Company display miscellaneous and religious works. E. G. Selchow & Co. exhibit their games and home amusements. G. P. Putnam's Sons exhibit all their publications, including miscellaneous, scientific, and school books, and the *Centennial Life of Washington*. Warren & Wyman and Oliver Ditson & Co. also display all their publications, and D. Lothrop & Co., of Boston, have a lot of high-class, popular works, suitable for Sunday-school or private libraries. Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. have on exhibition all their school books. The World Publishing Company have standard, miscellaneous, juvenile, and holiday books. Hurd & Houghton have a fine display of standard, law, miscellaneous, juvenile, toy, art, prayer and religious books, including Smith's Bible Dictionary, in three volumes. Dodd & Mead and the Manhattan Book Company have miscellaneous books, and A. S. Barnes & Co. school books and school furniture. R. W. Bliss & Co., miscellaneous books, including the works of Kane and Livingstone. The Eagle Pencil Company display an endless variety of their goods, including indelible marking-pencils, Japanese pen-holders, diamond-shaped rubber erasers, &c., all of their own manufacture.

Ascending to the third floor, Willy Wallach may be found stationed at the head of the stairs with everything in the line of stationery. Berlin & Jones are near by displaying a fine lot of envelopes and paper, and Porter & Bainbridge are on the other side, their specialty being the Centennial note paper and envelopes, made in imitation of the English hand-made papers. Charles S. Plummer, of Newark, with sealing-wax, bill-holders, velvet frames, jewelry cases, parlor toys, &c., comes next, and the Massasoit Paper Company follow with writing and ledger paper and paper stock. L. Prang & Co. display an assortment of their chromos, water-color studies, Sphinx, and other photographs; and E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., chromos, stereoscopes, views, photograph materials, albums, frames, &c. Charles Sneider represents the firm of Robert Snedder with an assortment of patent envelopes and note paper, the only article of the kind in the market. Charles Taber & Co., photographs, and Rubens & Co., pocketbooks, come next, followed by Ives & Alfred, with envelopes and fine stationery. R. B. Dovell's Sons exhibit sealing-wax, mucilage, inks, and fluids, and Anderson & Cameron stationers' goods. J. V. Preble & Co. have blank books, memorandums, envelopes, and paper, and Kaufman & Jones, fine pictures and ornaments. Edward E. Brown has envelopes and note paper, with wedding stock as a specialty. L. Dubernet has passe-partouts, frames, &c., and Liebenroth, Von Aun & Co. blank-books, albums, and memorandums. The Morgan Envelope Company, Chamberlin, Whitmore & Co., and the Springfield Envelope Company display fine lots of paper, envelopes, &c., and Lewis Paltberg & Co., fancy picture-frames and fine metal work. Aiken, Lambert & Co., gold pens and jewelry, and importers of the Paul Breton watches, are near neighbors of Henry Levys & Co., with a choice display of fine pocket-books. S. D. Burdick, publishers and manufacturers, have a stock of their goods on exhibition, as have also Edward Todd & Co., gold pens and cases, pencils and tooth-picks.

The above represent the sellers. The following are some of the buyers present at the Exchange yesterday: E. M. Olds, Circleville, Ohio; A. J. Santee, Clinton, Iowa; S. C. Anderson, Ann Arbor, Mich.; N. Anderson, Bloomington, Ind.; B. Simon, Fort Wayne, Ind.; W. H. Walton, Aurora, Ill.; Brooks, Schinkel & Co., Aurora, Ill.; E. D. Dickinson, Holyoke, Mass.; P. P. Kellogg, Springfield, Mass.; J. D. Philon, Springfield, Mass.; E. D. Hardy, Boston, Mass.; M. V. B. Kennedy, Zanesville, Ohio; J. B. Baker, Hanover, N. H.; C. A. Burnham, Hanover, N. H.; S. L. Fannan, Claremont, N. H.; J. M. Wood, Springfield, Mass.; A. L. Dresser, Portland, Me.; J. H. Carroll, Baltimore, Md.; J. Knight, Troy, N. Y.; S. S. Avery, Rochester, N. Y.; J. S. Clark, Boston, Mass.; H. H. Hunt, Milwaukee, Wis.; William Lee, Boston, Mass.; J. S. Allen, Portland, Me.; J. A. Thompson, Boston, Mass.; J. S. Lock, Boston, Mass.; N. F. Smith, Williamstown, Mass.; G. W. Eaton, Grand Rapids, Mich.; M. Taylor, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Patton, Waterbury, Conn.; G. B. Brown, Toledo, Ohio; C. W. Colton, La Crosse, Wis.; W. F. Gill, Boston, Mass.; T. J. Brown, Toledo, Ohio; J. P. Martin, Philadelphia, Penn.; E. Jones, Columbus, Ohio; R. Porter, Philadelphia, Penn.; J. I. Crabbe, Detroit, Mich.; E. Reagle, Oberlin, Ohio.

THE CROPS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF CROPS ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES—GOOD HAY AND WHEAT CROPS IN MOST STATES—UNUSUALLY LARGE BREADSTUFF PRODUCT IN THE SOUTH—RYE, BARLEY AND OATS DOING WELL—A FULL CROP OF POTATOES—CORN BACKWARD, AND PROBABLY SHORT.

CHICAGO, July 20.—The *Times*, to-morrow morning, will publish reports of the condition of the growing crops and the progress of the harvest, collected from all portions of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains. The dispatches comprise reports from over 900 counties. Of these reports the *Times* makes the following analysis: The wet weather of the past two months has resulted in an extraordinary growth of all kinds of grasses, and consequently the hay crop will be large in all parts of the West, and, as it has been very generally harvested, and is therefore free from all danger of damage, there need be no fear of a scarcity of hay. Wheat has been harvested in the section lying south of the forty fourth degree of latitude. In Wisconsin it is much above the average in quality and quantity. In Illinois and Indiana some damage has been done to the crops by rain, bugs, and other causes, so that the yield will not probably exceed three-quarters of an average. In Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota, and Iowa reports show that the crop will be largely in excess of last year. In the two first-named States depredations of grasshoppers have been comparatively insignificant. Unless some unlooked-for calamity occurs the producers will realize a far greater return for their labor than ever before. In Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Missouri, and the Eastern States there is every prospect of a far better yield than heretofore, and the production will be far in excess of the consumption. The product in these States is represented as being much superior in quality to that of former years. It is notable that, for the first time in twelve years, the South will raise sufficient bread stuffs for home consumption, This will of course relieve the North from the necessity of shipping grain in that direction, and enable us to supply the deficiency in the European markets.

Oats promise an extraordinarily large yield in some sections. The heavy rains that have fallen recently have lodged the grain somewhat, and the chinch-bug elsewhere has caused some damage, but there is every indication that the yield will be at least forty-five to fifty bushels to the acre, and in many sections much larger.

Rye and barley promise well. These crops are not extensively grown, but there is every indication that the supply will be fully equal to the demand.

Corn is not yet matured in the North-west. In Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and some parts of Arkansas and Tennessee, the crop has been harvested, and is more abundant than for many years. In Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Indiana the crop is backward; but, unless freshets should occur previous to the middle of September there is no reason to apprehend a short crop. In Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan the backwardness of the crop is such that there is little hope of more than half a crop; but as these States raise but little corn, the diminution of the crop there will have but little influence on the supply.

Potatoes will yield a full crop in all sections. The Colorado bug is only seen, for the most part, in the Eastern States. In the West it has disappeared, having been almost entirely exterminated by the heavy rains. Some complaints of its depredations come from points east of Ohio, but none from the West.

The reports of the cotton crop are exceedingly favorable. The army worm, so destructive to the plant, has appeared in but few sections, and has been deterred from active operations by the exigency of the weather. Consequently the cotton product of Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, and Virginia will be the largest ever produced. The plant is flourishing in even the more northerly latitudes, and in the extreme South picking has commenced. The planters are sanguine of a splendid crop, and as there has been no trouble with negro laborers there will be no danger of loss from incomplete harvesting.

As to fruit and vegetables the dispatches are not very full, but as these products supply but a temporary want and there is no complaint of failure, there will be probably enough.

THE CORN CROP—THE ACREAGE ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. GREATER THAN LAST YEAR.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The July returns to the Department of Agriculture show that the acreage in corn is about eight per cent. greater than last year.

New-England has reduced her acreage about one and a half per cent. and the Pacific States about one per cent. All the great corn-growing regions have increased their acreage: the Middle States two per cent., the South Atlantic States three per cent., the Gulf States ten per cent., the inland Southern States twelve per cent., the States north of the Ohio seven per cent., and the States west of the Mississippi fourteen per cent.

The condition of the crop is below the average in the New-England, Middle, and South Atlantic States, the minimum condition, 82, being in Rhode Island. Florida and Alabama are also below the average, but the other Gulf States and the inland Southern States are above, the maximum, 112, being in Mississippi. All the other States except Missouri, 103, are below the average, the minimum condition being in Wisconsin.

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:
POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN WISCONSIN.
CROP REPORTS FROM THE WEST AND SOUTH.
A REVIEW OF THE GRAIN TRADE; THE COTTON CONGRESS.
NOTES FROM OVER THE SEA. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE HAYDEN EXPEDITION; THE COLLEGE REGATTA.
CARE OF THE ORCHARD; HOG CHOLERA; COTTON-CAKE.
THE USE OF LIME; DISEASE OF PEACH TREES; NOVEL HAY-MAKING.
MEAL FEEDING; DISEASES OF HORSES.
With a great variety of miscellaneous reading matter, and full reports of FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, the LIVE STOCK AND FARM PRODUCE MARKETS.
Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A CONFIDENCE MAN ARRESTED.

George Davis was arrested yesterday by Detectives Kealey and Adams, of the Central Office, on suspicion of being the confidence operator who, on June 23 last, swindled Peter Stoefels, of Albany, out of $80 by the bogus gold game. He made the acquaintance of Stoefels, and, as is alleged, induced him to loan him $80, giving as security for the loan a quantity of bogus coins, and which are made to imitate $20 and $10 gold pieces. When arrested Davis had in his possession a blank gold bond of the Colorado Silver Mining Company, of Denver City; a bogus draft on Hill & Co., of London, for $382; a certified check on the Phenix National Bank, of Hartford, for $950; three bogus $20 pieces, and three bogus $10 pieces. The prisoner was locked up at Police Head-quarters to await identification by his victim, who has been telegraphed for for that purpose.

Asthma.—"The tortures and agonies I endured for six years none but those who have suffered with this terrible disease can know. My life was miserable. In desperation I tried GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE OF AMMONIA. It gave me instant relief. Used it internally as well as externally.
THOMAS BRANIGAN, No. 127 West 27th st."
Sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 451 6th av., New-York. Only 50 cents and $1 per bottle.

Cancer
Removed without pain, caustic, or the knife, by Dr. McLEISH, No. 21 East 16th st.

Everdell, Principal Office 302 Broadway. Wedding and Visiting Cards, Engraving, Printing of every description. Established 1840.

Strength, vigor, and new life are the certain effects of taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP, (a protoxide of iron.)

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. LABEL PRINTERS.

DIED.

BALL.—On Monday, July 19, of cholera infantum, JESSE WOOD, only child of Horace B. and Mary Isabelle Ball, aged 18 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral this Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 12 West 128th st.

BOGART.—On Thursday, July 15, JOHN, infant son of John and Emma C. Bogart, aged 3 months and 12 days.

Funeral from residence of his parents, No. 233 West 48th st., on Wednesday, July 21, at 3:30 o'clock.

CLAFLIN.—At Milford, Mass., on Sunday morning, July 18, MARY T., wife of Aaron Claflin, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M., at Milford.

DESHONS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, July 19, of cholera infantum, HENRY HUNT, infant son of Levi A. and Emily E. Deshons.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, No. 361 Gates av., on Wednesday, July 21, at 2 o'clock.

EMMET.—At New-Rochelle, on the 19th day of July, WILLIAM C. EMMET, son of the late Thomas A. Emmet, in the 69th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FLEWWELLIN.—July 17, at his late residence, Yorktown, Westchester County, BANARDUS FLEWWELLIN, in his 62d year.

GOURLIE.—At Yonkers, July 19, ROBERT HAMILTON, only child of John H., Jr., and Edith Gourlie, aged 5 months.

Funeral at Yonkers, at 12 M., Wednesday, 21st inst.

HARRIS.—At Baltimore, on the 18th inst., WILLIAM D. HARRIS, of this City, in the 75th year of his age.

The interment took place at Baltimore.

HOPPING.—July 19, EDWARD CAMPFIELD HOPPING, aged 32 years, 11 months, and 5 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his parents, Ridgefield, N. J., Thursday, 22d inst., at 2 P. M. Train leaves Chambers and 23d sts. at 12:15 P. M. Interment the following day at Hanover, N. J.; train leaves New-York via Morris and Essex Railroad at 9:15 A. M.

JOHNSON.—Suddenly, on July 18, CORNELIA ANTOINETTE, wife of Dr. Amos Johnson.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, July 21, at 12.30 o'clock, at her residence, No. 111 East 12th st.

JONES.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, the 19th inst., JOSEPHINE INGRAM, youngest daughter of Julia A. and the late Joshua I. Jones.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, 4th av., corner Pacific st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

KEMP.—Suddenly, on Monday, 19th inst., EDWARD J., only son of Henry and A. E. Lloyd Kemp, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 10 Ross st., Brooklyn, E. D.

RIKEMAN.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., Mrs. SUSAN V. RIKEMAN, in the 57th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her brother, R. E. Peterson, and her brother-in-law, Joseph P. Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the Seventh Street M. E. Church, on Thursday, at 1:30 P. M.

WHITE.—At Bush Mills, near Giant's Causeway, Ireland, June 24, of diphtheria, ELIZABETH WHITE, daughter of George F. and Hannah T. White, late of this City.

The remains will be brought to New-York for burial.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MRS. WINSLOW VS. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. It regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic and griping in the bowels, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and allays all pain. Sold everywhere.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, held this day, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The hand of death has suddenly taken from us our much-esteemed President, GEORGE HODSDON,

Resolved, That in this sad event we recognize the loss sustained by this company and the community in which he moved, and as his associates we mourn the death of a friend and brother.

Resolved, That our late President has borne himself with such integrity and ability the full period of years allotted to man, and has graced all his well-performed duties with such unpretentious modesty, that we desire to record the fact.

Resolved, That the deceased, by his strict attention to the affairs of this company during his long connection with it as Secretary and President, has won and well deserved our confidence and that of the public.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the bereaved family, and that these resolutions be entered at length upon our minutes and a copy be transmitted to the family.

CYRUS H. LOUTREL,
President *pro tem.*

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, July 24, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 12 M.; On Wednesday at 4 A. M.; On Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 6 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

PHYSICIANS SAY THAT MILK OF MAGNESIA is the best preparation of that alkali they have ever seen, and strongly recommend it for disorders of the stomach, gout, and gravel. It is peculiarly beneficial to children and females. Sold by all druggists.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

$50 TO $10,000 HAS BEEN INVESTED IN Stock Privileges, and paid 900 per cent. profit "How to Do It," a book on Wall st., sent free. TUMBRIDGE & CO., Bankers, No. 2 Wall st., New-York.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE,
Opposite Herald Office.

IN DULL TIMES MEN CHANGE BUSINESS.—An examination at No. 737 Broadway will show what you ought to do.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.
(Established May, 1872.)
Conducted by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS.
CONTENTS FOR AUGUST.

I. PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COLORADO VALLEY. I. By Major J. W. POWELL. (Illustrated.)
II. THE FORM OF LIGHTNING-RODS. By Prof. JOHN PHIN. (Illustrated.)
III. THE HIGHER EDUCATION. By Prof. F. W. CLARKE.
IV. ON THE MOTIONS OF SOUND. By Prof. JOHN TYNDALL, F. R. S. (Illustrated.)
V. TELEGRAPHIC DETERMINATION OF LONGITUDE. By Lieut. Commander F. M. GREEN.
VI. THE AMERICAN CHIPMUNK. By CHAS. C. ABBOTT, M. D. (Illustrated.)
VII. THE ENDOWMENT OF SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH. II. By RICHARD A. PROCTOR.
VIII. THE PYROPHONE. By M. DUNANT. (Illustrated.)
IX. ANIMAL PHOSPHORESCENCE.
X. THE GLACIERS OF NORWAY. By Prof. HENRY M. BAIRD.
XI. INFIRMITIES OF SPEECH.
XII. ARCTIC ICE TRAVEL. By CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, F. R. S.
XIII. DISTRIBUTION OF ATMOSPHERIC MOISTURE.
XIV. CORRESPONDENCE.
XV. EDITOR'S TABLE—Relativity of Truth.
LITERARY NOTICES.—SPENCER'S Principles of Sociology—The Unseen Universe—Proceedings of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, &c.
MISCELLANY.—Fish Culture—Heat Evolved by Friction of Ice—Economic Value of the Sunflower—Toughened Glass—Can Birds Converse?—Parasites in a Child's Mouth—Summer Temperature of Scotland—International Weather Reports, &c.
NOTES.

TERMS—$5 per annum, postage free, or 50 cents per number.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL and THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, together, for $8 per annum, postage prepaid by the publishers.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 20.—Flour—Demand light, but holders firm. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; No. 1 Spring, $1 21; No. 2 do., $1 18½, (has sold at $1 19½,) spot; $1 17¾ bid, August; $1 15¾, September; $1 13 all the year; rejected, $1 06. Corn—Excited and higher; strong; No. 2 Mixed, 73c., spot; 73½c. bid, August; 74½c. bid, September; rejected, 70c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; strong; No. 2, 50c., spot; 40¾c., August; 38⅛c., September; rejected, 45½c. Barley—A speculative demand and prices higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 30@$1 32, spot; $1 07, September; $1 05, October. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 80c., September. Pork—Demand good at full prices; sales at $19 67½, spot; $19 87½@$19 90 September. Lard—Demand fair, and prices have advanced; sales at $13 37½@$13 40, spot; $13 42½, August; $13 60@$13 62½, September. Bulk Meats firmer; held higher; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 11⅝c.; Short Clear do., 11⅞c. Whisky, $1 17. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 254,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats, 400 bushels Rye. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 140,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat weak and lower at $1 17¾, cash; $1 16¾, August. Corn steady and firm at 73c.@73⅛c., August; 73⅞c., September. Oats easy, and ¼c. lower. Pork unchanged. Lard, $13 40, August; $13 62½, September.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 20.—Flour firmer; held higher; little doing. Wheat active and higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33@$1 34½, cash; $1 30@$1 31, August; $1 30½@$1 31, September. Corn firmer; held higher for cash; active and higher for futures; 65¾c. bid, cash; sales at 67¼c.@67¾c., August; 70c., September. Oats—Demand light, but holders firm, at 59c.@60c., cash; 38c., August; 36¾c., September. Pork quiet but firm at $20 50. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 8⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c.; Clear Sides, 12c. Bacon active and higher; Shoulders, 9c.@9⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c.@13¼c.; 13¼c. asked, September; 13⅛c. bid for Clear Sides. Lard firmer; held higher; Summer, 13c. asked. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 18. Live Hogs firm and unchanged. Cattle active and higher; good to choice Natives, $6 25@$6 70; fair do., $5 45@$5 80; medium, $4 25@$4 75; choice Texans, $4 87½; good do., $4 25@$4 50; fair do., $3 50@$3 75; common, $2 75@$3 15. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 19,000 bushels; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels; Hogs, 505 head; Cattle, 1,033 head.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Flour firm, active and unchanged. Wheat active and firm; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 43; No. 2 do., $1 42; Mixed do., $1 42; No. 1 Western Red, $1 42; No. 2 do., $1 39@$1 40; Pennsylvania Red, $1 42; Maryland Red, $1 30@$1 40; do. Amber, $1 42@$1 46; do. White, $1 30@$1 45; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring, $1 32@$1 37. Corn steady for Southern; excited and higher for Western; Southern White, 95c.; Southern Yellow, 87c.; Western Mixed, 85c., spot; 85½c. bid at close; 86c., August; 87c., last half of August; 88c., September. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull; new, $1. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions firm; Pork, $21. Bulk Meats nominal; shoulders, 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.@12½c., loose; packed, 9¼c.@12½c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13⅜c. Hams, 14c.@14½c. Lard quiet and steady; Refined, 14½c. Butter firm and active; prices unchanged. Petroleum nominally unchanged. Coffee unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 21@$1 22.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Petroleum weak; Refined, 10⅜c.@10⅞c.; Crude, 8⅛c., in bbls.; 4⅞c., in bulk. Flour less active, but very firm; sales, 600 bbls., including Extras, at $4 25@$4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $5 37½@$6 25; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 75@$6 50; high grades, $7@$7 50. Rye Flour held at $5 25. Wheat unsettled and advancing; Red, $1 37@$1 38; Amber, $1 40. Rye, $1 45. Corn—Upward tendency; Yellow, 88c.; Western Mixed, 86c.@87c.; White, 88c. Oats steady; White, 64c.@65c.; Mixed, 63c. Provisions in steady request at about previous prices. Whisky, $1 22 for Western, in iron-bound barrels. Butter steady; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 27c.@30c.; do. do. firsts, 23c.@24c.; Western Extras, 22c.@24c.; do. firsts, 18c.@20c.; Rolls—Firsts, 15c.@17c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs quiet; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 21c.@22c.; Western do., 19c.@20c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 20.—Receipts by lake—Flour, 6,300 bbls.; Wheat, 393,000 bushels; Corn, 28,000 bushels. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 27,500 bushels; Oats, 23,000 bushels. Shipments by railroads—Flour, 3,500 bbls.; Wheat, 45,000 bushels; Corn, 93,000 bushels; Oats, 34,000 bushels. Shipments by canal to tide-water—Wheat, 47,030 bushels. To interior points—Corn, 65,000 bushels. Canal freights firm; 7½c. for Wheat, 6¾c. for Corn, and 4½c. for Oats to New-York. Flour 25c.@50c. higher; sales, 1,500 bbls. assorted brands at $6@$7 for Spring; $6 75@$7 50 for Bakers'; $6 50@$7 50 for Amber; $7@$8 for White; $6 for Rye. Wheat excited and unsettled; impossible to quote; sales, 7,900 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 35. Corn in good demand and higher; 55,000 bushels sold at 77c.@78c. Oats and Rye neglected. Pork steady; $20 75 for Heavy Mess. Lard quiet at 14c.@14½c. Highwines quiet at $1 20.

PHILADELPHIA, July 20.—Wool in moderate demand; prices easy; supply of all qualities fair, but not large. Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia X, XX, and above, 48c.@50c.; medium, 50c.@52c.; coarse, 40c.@49c. New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western, fine, 46c.@48c.; medium, 50c.@51c.; coarse, 45c.@49c. Combing, washed, 58c.@60c.; Combing, unwashed, 42½c.; Canada Combing, 62c.; Fine, unwashed, 32c.@35½c.; coarse and medium, unwashed, 34½c.@37c.; tub-washed, 48c.@52½c.; Colorado, washed, 28c.@35c.; do., unwashed, 23c.@25c.; extra, and Merino, pulled, 40c.@42c.; No. 1 and super, pulled, 40c.@42c. Texas, fine and medium, 28c.@32c.; Texas, coarse, 23c.@24c.; California, fine and medium, 28c.@32c.; California, coarse, 25c.@30c.

BOSTON, July 20.—Flour firm. Sales Western Superfine at $4 50@$5; Common Extras, $5 50@$6; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 50@$6 75; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6 25@$6 75; Illinois, $6 50@$7 50; St. Louis, $6 50@$8 25, including favorite brands; Southern Flour firm and in steady demand at $5 25@$8 25 for Common Extras and Choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7@$8 25. Corn firm but quiet; sales Mixed and Yellow at 87c.@89c. Oats quiet at 67c.@75c. for Mixed and White. Rye, $1 10@$1 15. Shorts, $24. Fine Feed and Middlings, $26@$30. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 bbls.; Corn, 42,400 bushels; Oats, 9,740 bushels; Shorts, 3,000 bushels.

TOLEDO, July 20.—Flour firmer, held higher. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 43½; No. 7 White Michigan, $1 42; Extra do., $1 43½; Amber Michigan, $1 35½; seller, August, $1 36; seller, September, $1 36¾; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 35¼; seller, August and September, $1 35½. Corn strong and higher; High Mixed, 76½c.; seller, August, 76¼c.; seller, September, 78c.; Low Mixed, 76¼c.; no grade, 75c.; damaged, 65c. Oats inactive; No. 2, 43½c.; seller, September, 41½c.; White, 59c.; Michigan, 55c.; seller, August, 43½c. Freights dull but unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 100 bbls.; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 19,000 bushels; Oats, 4,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, July 20.—Flour strong and higher; Family, $6@$6 10. Wheat—Demand fair and prices have advanced; Red, $1 40@$1 42. Corn—Demand fair and market firm at 72c.@74c. Oats steady and firm at 58c.@60c. Rye scarce and firm at $1 20. Pork quiet but steady; sales at $19 75. Lard quiet but firm; Steam, 13¾c., buyer first half September; Summer, 12½c. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Live Hogs firm; demand active; common, $7@$7 10; good light, $7 15@$7 30; extra Butchers', $7 35@$7 40; receipts, 1,179 head; shipments, 480 head. Whisky—Demand light but holders firm at $1 16. Butter steady with a fair demand.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 20.—Flour firm, and advanced 25c. ₱ bbl. on all grades; sales at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $7 75 for White Winter, $8 for Double Extra. Grain and Wheat firm and steady; sales of 2,000 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 45; 400 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 35. Corn unchanged; sales of 1,200 bushels at 81c.@82c. Corn-meal—$33 for Bolted, $32 for Unbolted. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $20; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $28 ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 5½c.; Corn and Rye, 5c.; Oats, 3½c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 20 to the Hudson. Lake Receipts—None. Canal Shipments—None.

MILWAUKEE, July 20.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat irregular; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 24¼, spot; July, $1 24; August, $1 19¾. Corn—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 69¾c. Oats—Demand fair and prices have advanced; No. 2, 49c. Barley easier; No. 2 Spring, September, $1 03½. Rye dull, holders anxious to sell; No. 1, 95c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess Pork, $19 50. Lard—Prime Steam, $13 37½@$13 87½. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3c. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 205,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 bbls.; Wheat, 42,000 bushels.

DETROIT, Mich., July 20.—Flour quiet but firm; Superfine City held at $6 40; State do., $5 75@$6 30. Wheat—Demand active and prices have advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales of Extra at $1 40½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 39@$1 39½; No. 2 do., $1 35; Amber Michigan, $1 30. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; an advance asked but none established; No. 1 Mixed, 76c. bid. Oats quiet but firm; No. 1 Mixed, 56c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 20.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet but firm at 74c.@76c. Oats quiet but steady at 56c.@62c. Rye nominal. Provisions quiet but firm; Pork, $20@$20 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 9⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c. Hams, 13c.@13¼c. Lard, 14½c.@14¾c. Whisky, $1 16. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 20.—Wheat quiet but firm; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 35; No. 2 do., $1 30. Corn quiet but firm; High Mixed, 75c.; Low Mixed, 74c. Oats better; White, 61c.; No. 1, 60c.; No. 2, 58c. Petroleum quiet; Standard White, 9¼c.; State Test, 10¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Oats scarce and higher; choice, 74c. Hams higher; choice Sugar-cured, 13½c.@14c. Corn-meal dull and lower at $3 85. Bran firmer at 97½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ⅜ premium; Sterling nominally $5 67; Gold, 114.

MEMPHIS, July 20.—Flour dull and nominal; no demand. Corn, no transactions; nominally 82c.@84c. Oats neglected, nominal. Lard quiet but steady at 14c.@14¼c. Bacon—Demand good at full prices; Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅞c.; Clear Sides, 13⅛c.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 20.—Wheat dull; sales 2 cars No. 1 Amber State at $1 40. Rye quiet and steady. Corn quiet and unchanged; sales 1 car round Yellow at 85c. Oats quiet; sales 2 cars No. 1 Mixed State at 64c., and 2 cars No. 1 White State at 66c. Malt steady.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, Corn, and Oats quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats, Bacon, and Lard quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 20—Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 29c. Resin quiet at $1 40 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 75.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 20—12:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2½ ₱ cent., or ½ ₱ cent. below the bank rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government Securities is 2 ₱ cent. Consols for money 94 5-16; for the account 94⅜. United States Bonds, new 5s, 102⅞. Erie Preferred, 29.

1 P. M.—Consols for money, 94 7-16; for the account, 94 7-16.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 13⅞; do. Preferred, 29½. Consols for money and the account, 94 9-16. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 95c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £182,000.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 107; new 5s, 103. Erie Railway Shares, 13⅝; do. Preferred, 28. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 61f. 97½c.

FRANKFORT, July 20.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862,

LIVERPOOL, July 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; Cotton to arrive, easier; sales, on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling deliverable July and August, at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 33,000 quarters were American.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable September and October, at 7 1-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good Middling, deliverable July and August, at 6 13-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable July and August, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable August and September, at 6⅞d.; do. do., deliverable September and October, at 7d. Breadstuffs—The market is buoyant; Wheat 10s. 2d.@10s. 6d. ₱ cental for average California White; 10s. 5d. for Red Western Spring; 9s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn, 33s. 9d.@34s. 3d. ₱ quarter for Mixed Western. Flour, 24s.@25s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Provisions—Cheese, 24s. ₱ cwt. for American. Lard excited at 57s.@57s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 52s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—4 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 4,500 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 60s.@60s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—Trade report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet but unchanged.

LONDON, July 20—5 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 44s. ₱ cwt. Sugar, 23s. 6d.@23s. 9d. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot; 23s. 6d. for do. afloat.

Evening—Calcutta Linseed, 50s. Spirits of Turpentine, 21s. 6d.@22s. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, July 20.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13½c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 52 bales; gross, 53 bales; exports coastwise, 1,736 bales; sales, 278 bales; stock, 3,120 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 20.—Cotton dull; Middling 15c.; Low Middling, 14c.; Good Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 95 bales; gross, 102 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 22,496 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 12 bales; exports to France, 125 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 4,109 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 20.—Cotton entirely nominal, Middling, 14c.; Low Middling, 13⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅛c.; net receipts, 34 bales; stock, 1,362 bales.

AUGUSTA, July 20.—Cotton—Buyers and sellers apart; nothing doing; Middling nominal, 14c.@14¼c.; net receipts, 33 bales; sales, 3 bales.

NORFOLK, July 20.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14½c.@14⅝c.; net receipts, 56 bales; exports coastwise, 30 bales; sales, 15 bales; stock, 1,093 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, July 20, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

Jere. Johnson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, sold the property located on the south-east corner of Hudson and Leonard streets, known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson street, and No. 6 Leonard street, embracing a plot of land 90.7 by 100.2 by 58 by 78.11, with two four-story brick, two two-story brick, and one three-story brick buildings thereon. The buildings cover the entire plot. The total price realized was $51,850. The purchaser was Augustus C. Bechstein, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, sold the seven three-story and basement brick houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Eleventh street, north side, 100 feet west of Second avenue, for $74,500, to Carrie Smith, plaintiff; also, at a Trustee sale, by order of Charles H. Wood, Esq., disposed of one three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 58.9, No. 4 Carlisle street, south side, west of Greenwich street, for $9,925, to James Bartholomew; also, a similar house, with lot 25 by 60, No. 183 Cherry street, south side, 175.6 feet east of Market street, for $6,600, to Frederick Darr.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, Samuel T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 79 Horatio street, north side, between Greenwich and Washington streets, for $11,300, to John Turner.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by H. W. Coates, of two houses, with lots, on East One Hundred and Eighteenth street, west of First avenue, adjourned to July 27. Sale by James M. Miller of buildings, with plot, on Madison avenue, north of Forty-fourth street, adjourned to August 20, and sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the premises Nos. 125 and 127 East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, east of Fourth avenue, adjourned *sine die*.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at private sale has disposed of the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, with lot 25 by 100, No. 9 East Sixty-first street, between Fifth and Madison avenues, for $80,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By S. A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 90.10, on East Seventh street, south side, 293 feet west of Avenue B. Also, a similar sale, Oliver R. Steele, Esq., Referee, of one four-story brick tenement, with lot 20.3 by 98.9, on East Thirty-fourth street, south side, 223.9 feet east of Second avenue.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John A. Goodlett, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 20 by 90, on East Fiftieth street, north side, 40 feet east of First avenue. Also, a similar sale, William H. Dickinson, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 16.8 by 100.5, on East Fifty-first street, north side, 219 feet east of First avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-sixth street, 175 feet east of Seventh avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, L. W. Emerson, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 17.1 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Twelfth street, south side, 119.7 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James R. Henry, Esq., Referee, of one two-story frame house, with plot 50 by 112.3 by 50 by 122.3, on Arcularius place, south side, 584.3 feet east of Gerard avenue, Inwood.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, July 17, plans for new buildings have been submitted for approval at the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

The Bureau of Inspection, R. C. McGinnis, Chief, reports plans submitted for the erection of 36 new buildings, at an estimated cost of $255,350, classified as follows: First-class dwellings, 17; second-class dwellings, 3; French flats, 1; tenements, 7; factories, 4; workshops, 2; stable, 1; frame dwellings, 5. Also plans and specifications for the alterations of 21 buildings, at an estimated cost of $32,054, making a total estimated cost for erection of new and the alteration of old buildings of $287,404.

Special applications for erection of frame and other structures were 22, of which 14 were approved, 4 disapproved, and 4 still pending.

Bureau of Violations, Andrew Owens, Chief, reports complaints received, 11; violations of the law reported, 24; violations removed, 13; unsafe buildings reported, 42; made safe, 25; taken down, 2; survey held, 1; sent to attorney for prosecution, 1; violation notices served, 33; unsafe buildings—notices served, 92.

Bureau of Fire-escapes and Iron-work, Charles K. Hyde, Chief, reports inspections and re-examinations of 536 buildings, 226 of which were inspections of buildings heretofore provided with outside fire-escapes, in reference to the condition and availability of the escapes thereon in case of fire; 203 are reported as found in good condition, and 23 as more or less obstructed or requiring trifling repairs; 134 were inspections of front balconies, 132 of which were reported in good condition and 2 as requiring repairs; 172 were re-examinations of buildings previously reported as requiring fire-escapes or other additional means of egress, 80 of which the requirements were found and reported to have been complied with, and the cases relative thereto were retired; 18 buildings were reported as requiring fire-escapes or other additional means of egress; the number of iron arch girders, beams, and lintels tested and approved was 52; fire-escape notices served, 88; fire-escape cases sent to attorney for prosecution, 12.

PROJECTED BUILDINGS.

New buildings for which plans have been submitted during the week:

Tenth avenue, rear of No. 761, one brick work-shop, one story, 25 by 20; Muller & Bro., owners.

One Hundred and Fifteenth street, north side, 300 feet east of Eighth avenue, frame dwelling, three stories, 25 by 40; R. Martin, owner.

Forty-fourth street, north side, 360 feet west of Second avenue, two stores and tenement, brick, each five stories, 25 by 70; S. & William McCreery, owners.

Chrystie street, No. 84, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 53; Henry Koning, owner.

Chrystie street, No. 84, rear, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 27; Henry Koning, owner.

Third avenue, south-west corner of Fifty-ninth street, brown-stone dwelling, three stories, 25 by 42; Sisters' Foundling Asylum, owner.

Tenth avenue, east side, 44 feet north of Forty-fifth street, brick factory, three stories, 46 by 45; William Brown, owner.

No. 249 East Fifty-second street, brown-stone French flat, four stories, 25 by 70; Delia O'Brien, owner.

Sixth street, Nos. 749 and 751, brick stable, three stories, 41 by 29 by 9; John Hanken, owner.

Catherine street, Nos. 82 and 84, two stores and tenements, five stories, 50 by 68; Philip Harper, owner.

Seventh street, south side, 72 feet east of Second avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 37 by 26; H. Lindeman owner.

Fifty-fourth street, south side, 210 feet east of Sixth avenue, brown-stone first-class building, four stories, 20 by 60; Henry Martin, owner.

Fourth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Eleventh street, sixteen brown-stone first-class buildings, each three stories, 15 by 40; C. V. Lawrence, owner.

Forty-ninth street, south side, 200 feet east of First avenue, brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 17 by 25; James Fitzpatrick, owner.

One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, south side, 100 feet east of College avenue, frame dwelling, two stories, 12 by 60 by 40; Henry F. L. Bunting, owner.

East Twenty-third street, Nos. 420 and 422, brick office and second-class dwellings, two stories, 50 by 28; Henry Warner, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, JULY 20.

NEW-YORK.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.	
2 four-story brick, 2 two-story brick, and 1 three-story brick buildings, with plot, on the s. e. corner of Hudson and Leonard sts., known as Nos. 86, 88, 90, 92, and 94 Hudson st., and No. 6 Leonard st., plot 90.7x100.2x58x78.11	$51,850
By James M. Miller.	
7 three-story and basement brick houses, with lots, on East 111th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d av., each lot 25x100	$74,500
1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 4 Carlisle st., s. s., w. of Greenwich st., lot 20x58.9	9,925
1 similar house, with lot, No. 183 Cherry st., s. s., 175.6 ft. e. of Market st., lot 25x60	$6,600
By R. V. Harnett.	
1 four-story and basement brick house, with lot, No. 79 Horatio st., n. s., between Greenwich and Washington sts	$11,300

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, July 20.

Denman st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Morris av., 25x118.5; P. Hanraty to M. McGrann	$2,000
Same property; M. McGrann to Mary Hanraty	2,000
Greene st., e. s., 182.11 ft. n. of Waverley place, 50x80; Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor to the Midnight Mission, 21 years, per year	500
Mechanic st., n. s., adjoining lot formerly of widow T. T. G. Hitchcock; runs n. w. along Mechanic st. 37 ft. to Peter Duffy's lot, thence n. e. 89 ft. to E. Pierce's lot, thence s. e. 37 f.t, thence s. w. 86 ft. to Mechanic st., West Farms; J. Crossen to S. Byrne	2,200
11th st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of 7th av., runs n. 82.11 ft., thence n. e. 21.8 ft., thence e. 11.5 ft., thence s. 100 ft. to 11th st., thence w. 25 ft.; J. L. Lawrence, Referee, to J. N. Wright	21,500
26th st., s. s., 475 ft. e. of 9th av., 25x98.9; J. Nason to W. Cochran, 21 years, per year	200
Same property; W. Cochrane to T. J. Duffy, (assignment of lease)	1,400
51st st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.5; J. Hilleubrand to F. A. Hillenbrand	12,000
119th st., s. s., 293.4 ft. w. of 3d av., 16.8x100.10; J. Murphy to D. McQuien	4,500
134th st., n. s., 177.11 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.10x99.11; J. J. Maskell and Catharine, wife of J. Meighan, to E. G. Dumahaut	11,500
Plot beginning at s. e. corner of lot No. 9, as laid down on map of Fort Washington; property belonging to Isaac P. Martin; runs n. 169 74-100 ft. to s. line of lot No. 8, thence e. 106 ft., thence s. 173 ft. to a point in s. line of lot No. 10, thence w. 115 ft., containing 436-1,000 of an acre; J. P. Martin to A. F. Smith	7,848
LEASE RECORDED.	
27th st., No. 230 West, 3 years, per year	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.

A large amount of money is offered for investment as above. For particulars apply to

SAMUEL C. SELDEN, No. 39 Nassau st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR., OFFICES NO. 11 Pine st. and No. 3 East 17th st., offers at reduced rentals first-class furnished and unfurnished houses.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE AND HANDSOME country place of twelve acres, in Princeton, N. J., near the college, and convenient to depot; grounds are all underdrained and finely laid out; commodious and substantial two-story and basement brick house; first floor has drawing-room, sitting-room, dining-room, &c.; house has hot and cold water, two bath-rooms, &c.; out-buildings consist of stable, greenhouse, wood-house, &c.; the situation is fine and perfectly healthy. For full particulars apply to GERARDUS C. KING, No. 33 Nassau st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, FURNISHED—A handsome house, seven rooms, with large garden, in Haddam, Conn., within five minutes' walk of depot and steam-boat landing; a good neighborhood; schools and churches. Apply to

ALBERT CLARK, No. 336 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND—Splendid country residence of twenty-one acres, with 800 feet water-right on the bay; extensive dwellings, out-buildings, graperies, &c.; terms easy. Apply to C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 120 Broadway, Equitable Building, New-York.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, 119 Liberty st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, HIGH-stoop house, containing twenty-four rooms, and the furniture for sale; a fine chance offered to any one wanting such a house. For information, call upon the owner at No. 13 East 28th st., between 5th and Madison avs. No brokers need apply.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.
One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.
ON THE THIRD FLOOR.
One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—LARGE ROOMS OR halls in the vicinity of Union square, or between 10th and 23d sts. and 8th and 4th avs., or a building with large vacant lot for erection of hall. Address H. G. EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female,) good cooks, house-workers, German girls, for City or country. At the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, removed to No. 1,282 Broadway, corner 33d st., select servants, all nationalities; also, colored; great demand; City or country; lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and orderly, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass-ware, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl in a small private family to do chamber-work and waiting, and would assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Chamber-maid and Nurse.—By a very neat German girl; understands her duties thoroughly, and has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; no objection to the country; three years' City reference from last place. Address E. M. G., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl, who is rigorously neat in her work and person; is industrious and hard worker; has the best of references from all the places she has been employed in. Apply at the French Bureau, 602 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl giving references as a neat, willing, and good working girl; wages $12; will go in the country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED first-class chamber-maid; is an excellent waitress; no objection to a private boarding-house; good City references; City or country. Call at No. 40 West 13th st., rear.

CHAMBER-MAID, HOUSE-WORK, &C.—By a young American girl to do house-work and be generally useful; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; is also an excellent baker and pastry cook; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A NEAT YOUNG FRENCH PROTESTANT woman as professed cook; understands soups, desserts, meat, game, &c.; is a good pastry cook and baker; bone and lard; has good City reference; prefers country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE FRENCH girl; would do house-work for a small family, or any other position in the house; she is honest, industrious, and very civil, and highly trustworthy. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th st., Jacquin's French and German Bureau.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent German young woman; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; has best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, &C.—BY TWO SISTERS, FOR CITY OR country; one is a first-class cook, and one is a capable waitress and chamber-maid, and general work; can do the work of a family together; have good references; can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, IN THE country; private house or hotel; is an experienced and capable cook, and has good references. Apply at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK, &C.—BY A CAPABLE colored young woman; she is a good washer and ironer and cook; will go to the country or City; has good references, and can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; City or country; twelve years' reference. Address Cook, Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, AS SECOND or vegetable cook; hotel or restaurant; country preferred; City reference. Call at No. 122 West 19th st., near 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, competent young woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; has best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands English and American cooking; country preferred. Address Cook, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook and baker; she is well recommended for confectionery; very clean; will go in the country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class English cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can take entire charge of kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 53d st.

COOK AND WASHER.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; recommended; speaking English; she is a first-class washer and ironer, good cook and bread and biscuit baker; wages $16. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, &C.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN who is an excellent cook, and capable washer and ironer; for City or country, the Summer; has good City references; is tidy, and of an obliging disposition. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, &C.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WHO IS A GOOD cook and a competent washer and ironer or do general work; for City or country; has good references. Call at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; boarding-house preferred; City reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has just broken up her home; understands the care of milk and butter; is an excellent baker; best reference. Call at No. 321 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL, IN AN AMERICAN family; she can cook and do all kinds of house-work. Apply at No. 57 Monroe st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK, French; speaks English; also understands American cooking; is a very good family cook; can make a variation of desserts and side dishes; has excellent City references. Can be seen at Jacquin's French Bureau No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing if required; no objection to the country; five years' excellent City reference from last employer. Call at Intelligence Office, No. 161 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESPECTABLE smart English Protestant girl as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; understands baking; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 238 East 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A small private family; is an excellent cook, and would do the coarse washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 495 7th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR WOULD DO housework in a private family.—By a neat, competent, willing girl; makes excellent bread and butter; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 951 6th av., north of 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN as a thorough cook and an excellent baker; will assist with washing; private family or boarding-house; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS experienced cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 157 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of baking and family cooking; best City reference. Call at No. 56 North Moore st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS FIRST-class French cook; no objection to the country; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; has good City reference; has no objection to the country. Call at 709 6th av., in the ice-cream saloon.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, IN country or City. Call at No. 543 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS maker would like a few more engagements by the day, week, or month; no objection to the country; good references. Call on or address Dress-maker, No. 104 West 18th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER with first-class reference would go out by the day at low terms. Address W. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, to go out by the day or week as dress-maker in private families; City or country; first-class reference. Call or address M. R., No. 425 West 36th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker to go out by the day or take work at home. Call at No. 425 West 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, SUCH AS cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, French, German, Swedish, English, and Irish, can always be obtained at C. JACQUIN'S office, No. 602 6th av., 35th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &C.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By two respectable German girls, sisters, would like a situation together, one to do general house-work, the other as chamber-maid or nurse; City or country. Call at No. 87 4th av., near 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work, take care children, wait and tend, and be useful, for City or country, for small wages; has good reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work in a small private family; good washer and ironer; best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 739 2d av., between 39th and 40th sts., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Swedish woman as general house-worker; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work in a small private family; can give seven years' reference. Apply at No. 129 Henry st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do general house-work in a small private family; City or country; lately landed. Call at No. 226 West 32d st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, to do general house-work; can make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 42 Henry st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MOST COMPETENT French maid, who is a fashionable hairdresser and a competent cutter and fitter, and a most tasteful trimmer; wages, $20; city or country; can furnish the best recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., French Bureau.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT girl with the highest of testimonials from her present employer; only leaves on account of breaking up housekeeping; City or country; is also a good cook or working housekeeper. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS, &C.—BY AN EXCELLENT SCOTCH woman as laundress, or would cook, wash, and iron in a nice family; is qualified to fill either position; has good reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; excellent City reference from last lady; no objection to the country. Call at No. 161 East 28th st., intelligence office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress in a private family; three years' City reference; leaves because of the family going to Europe. Call for two days at No. 215 East 29th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE young woman who is kind and attentive to children, and is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a good seamstress and very experienced nurse; or would assist with the chamber-work; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH GIRL who speaks a little English; is a good seamstress, and can operate; has a pure French accent, and is fond of children. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED FRENCH nurse with grown children, and a plain sewer; will go to the country for the Summer. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE young American Protestant woman as seamstress and dress-maker; would assist with children; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, by the day or month, or would work for a dress-maker for $1 a day. Call or address for one week No. 120 West 17th st., near 6th av., present employer's.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A FEW engagements by the day, week, or month; understands all kinds of sewing; has no objection to the country. Address No. 565 3d av.

WASHING.—A LAUNDRESS SOLICITS GENTLEMEN'S and families' washing; neatness, promptness, and moderate prices guaranteed; will go out the two first days of the week. Apply to Laundress, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES some washing at her own house or would go by the day; first-class reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 44th st., one pair of stairs, front, Room No. 8.

WASHING.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY THE day to do washing and ironing. Call at No. 458 West 17th st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet-nurse in a first-class family; best City reference; milk three weeks old. Address Wet-nurse, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WET-NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG married woman as wet-nurse; first baby three weeks old; best reference. Call at 339 East 39th st.

MALES.

BAR-TENDER OR PORTER.—BY A YOUNG man, aged twenty-two years, who is sober, active, and industrious; will go in City or country; is willing to make himself useful. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &C.—COOK, &C.—By a Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-four years; no children; man is a thorough coachman; can also do gardening, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a first-class cook in meats, soups, pastry, jellies, preserves, &c.; also a good butter maker, and will assist in washing; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man; willing to make himself useful; can milk if required; is a temperate man; best of City and country reference; out of employment on account of gentleman leaving the City. Address M. K., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a first-class man, careful driver, excellent groom, strictly temperate, neat in appearance; will be highly recommended in every particular by present and former employers. Address James, Box 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTANT young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of horses, &c.; is a willing, sober, and industrious man; can furnish excellent references from last place. Call or address Nos. 48 and 50 East 32d st., livery stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, &c.; is also willing to do plain gardening if required; willing and obliging; best City and country reference. Address J. N., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SCOTCH Protestant young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; strictly sober; is a first-class man in every respect; best of City and country reference. Address J. C., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good and careful driver, sober, industrious; five years' reference from last place; left on account of last employer disposing of his horses. Address J. D., No. 148 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN as first-class coachman; thoroughly understands the proper care and management of fine horses; perfectly sober, and a very careful driver; three years' reference. Address S., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect, also the breaking and training of young colts; nine years' best City references. Address J. A. C., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man as coachman; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; also the breaking and training of young colts; unexceptionable reference. Address Alexander, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, disengaged on account of the family going to Europe last week. Address J. H., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or residence, No. 258 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man, (German;) is willing and obliging; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is an experienced driver and vegetable gardener; good reference. Address F. B., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE man; has best of reference; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; City or country. Address L. K., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE here, and in England nine years; reference from last place A No. 1 in all respects. Call or address M. D., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WITH good reference. Call on or address Mr. Benj. Loder, No. 79 Cedar st., or Mr. F. J. Hall, No. 83 Pearl st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS COACHMAN and groom; thoroughly understands his business; has five years' first-class City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; first-class City references; fifteen years in one place in the City. Call on or address Coachman, No. 29 West 13th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE single man; can milk and make himself useful; has good reference from all employers. Address W. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN OR MESSENGER.—BY A COLORED man of good credentials, personal and written. Address Andrew, Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK IN A private family as cook and pastry cook; thoroughly understands his profession in all its branches. Address for three days, Cook, No. 20 East 28th st.

COURIER AND TRAVELING SERVANT.—By a young man, (German,) speaking French, English, Italian well, and knows the Continent; wishes to go with a family to Europe; security about honesty if wanted. Address O'Conner, No. 228 7th av.

FARMER, &C.—LAUNDRESS.—BY A MAN and wife, Protestant; man as farmer and useful man; understands horses and all kinds of farm work; wife as laundress; understands fluting and general work; willing to make themselves useful; have eleven years' reference from last place. Apply at 645 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWEDE;) HE speaks English; can milk, drive; understands all kinds of farm-work; strong, able, and willing; wages moderate. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN RAISE all kinds of vegetables; can care horses and drive; can milk and make himself useful on a gentleman's place; willing and obliging; good reference. Address M., Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT single young Swiss; first-class florist, fruit, grape, and vegetable grower; good recommendations. Call or address W. M., florist, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A MARRIED MAN, no family; aged thirty; wife as cook or laundress; both Protestants. Address R. T., seed store, No. 35 Cortlandt st., New-York.

SERVANT.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, WITH good references, who has lived with one family nine years; would like to travel with a gentleman. Address Samuel Smith, No. 714 Water st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, aged twenty-four years, who can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawns, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER MAN, who has lived in the best families; can produce first-class testimonials as regards capability, honesty, sobriety, and thoroughly understands his duties. Address J. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE GIVING THE BEST City references as a good waiter and house-servant; very clean; speaks English; he is good-natured and willing to work. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS WAITER in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended. Address W. B., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply to Robert Carson, No. 145 Madison av.

HELP WANTED.

COOPER WANTED—AT NO. 115 MAIDEN LANE.
CHARLES N. FINCH & CO.

WANTED—A NURSE GIRL AND SEAMSTRESS OF cheerful disposition, willing, and careful, in family of three on Jersey City Heights; German Protestant or French preferred; also a Protestant to do house-work; must cook and iron well; no objection to color; permanent place. Apply at No. 99 North Moore st., New-York, after 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A COMPETENT HOUSEKEEPER BY A lady; must be highly recommended. Address, giving age, experience, reference, and salary required, to P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS VEGETABLE GARDENER. Address H., Station B Post Office, New-York, by letter.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD OPERATORS, BASTERS, and finishers. Call at 70 Willett st., first floor, rear.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CHECK ON PHENIX BANK, PROVIDENCE, R. I., drawn by the Gorham Manufacturing Company to their own order for $4,126 50, has been lost or stolen, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 1 Bond st., New-York.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 346,894 OF THE Bowery Savings Bank is missing. The finder is requested to return it to the bank. If not restored before the 19th day of August, 1875, application will be made to the bank for a new book.

LOST.—BANK BOOK NO. 73,133; LOSER A POOR woman. Please return to Germania Savings Bank, Union square.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WILL SECURE AN INTEREST in a respectable medical business in this City; a monopoly long established and paying $12,000 yearly profits; $3,333 down, balance on time; no communications noticed without name and address of writer. Address MEDICUS, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED.—A SPECIAL PARTNER who can furnish $300 to $500,000 in a highly respectable commission business done for cash. It can be shown that the earnings will make satisfactory return for capital. Address B. S. T. & Co., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

A PARTNER WANTED WITH ABOUT $10,000 to replace capital of retiring partner in the coffin and casket manufacturing business in this City; has been established some fifteen years; a good chance for a smart young man. Call or address HORTON & SON, No. 353 West st., lumber yard.

AUCTION SALES.

By DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty st., opposite Post Office.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
MORTGAGE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS LIQUOR SALOON,
NO. 13 NEW ST., NEAR WALL ST.

Comprising Beer Pump, Bar and Bar Fixtures, three Oil Paintings, Carpets, Chairs, Tables, &c.

By order W. E. SMITH, Attorney for mortgagee.

DRY GOODS.

FIFTY-FIVE CENTS.—CHURCHES & HALLS—Coir mattings, super quality; bargains in Canton mattings, Spanish linens, &c. ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 371 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 CHATHAM ST.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1875	256,000

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable July 31, 1875.

JOSEPH W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
RESOLUTE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 151 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. M. RANDELL, Secretary.

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
NEW YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent. upon the capital of the company, and upon the amount of its guaranty surplus and special reserve funds, (formed in pursuance of the provisions of the act passed April 16, 1874, entitled "An act to provide security against extraordinary conflagrations and for the creation of safety funds by fire insurance companies,") payable on demand.

Also, a scrip dividend of Sixty Per Cent. to policy-holders entitled to participation in the profits of the company, for which certificates will be issued Sept. 20, 1875.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 96 BOWERY AND No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Dividend of Seven per Cent.; also, an Extra Dividend of Three per Cent.; both payable on demand, at the office No. 96 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE in New-York, on and after MONDAY, Aug. 2.

The transfer books will be closed from Thursday 15th inst., until Tuesday, Aug. 3, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF COLUMBIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

JNO. B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
9TH ST. AND 3D AV., BIBLE HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

The usual August Dividend of TEN PER CENT. has been declared, and will be paid on demand.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

First-class business solicited.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, June 22, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 2d day of August next, to the holders of full paid shares registered at the close of the 14th day of July next, after which and until the 5th day of August the transfer books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE BREWERS' AND MALTSTERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 139 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable Aug. 3, 1875.

W. B. OGDEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1875.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 187 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on demand.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY,
No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 108 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. is payable on demand.

SAMUEL J. YOUNG, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DE-clared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of August next.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, New-York, on and after Aug. 2, 1875, the August coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Interest commences from 1st January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall st., have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of 500 dollars and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding 500 dollars, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 19th inst. The interest will be credited to depositors as principal.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1875.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.

STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING, No. 1 CENTRE ST.,
Opposite City Hall, New-York.

July interest, 1875.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be paid on and after July 21. Bank open from 10 to 3, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock. Books in German, French, and English.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 23D st. and 6th av., New-York.—Interest computed and compounded January and July. Interest paid, Six per Cent. Interest commences the 1st of the month next following the deposit. Bank open daily; also, Monday Wednesday, and Saturday evenings.

JOHN E. DE WITT, Pres.
GEO. C. WALDO, Sec. H. K. THURBER, Vice Pres.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. AND 8TH AV.—Interest Dividend.—Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum for the six months ending July 1, 1875, will be paid to depositors entitled thereto on and after Monday, July 19.

JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, President.

JAMES E. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,

$1,145,729.

OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
NOS. 214 AND 216 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

MARBLE MANTELS.

W. D. & A. S. NICHOLS, MARBLE, SLATE, and Wood Mantels; new designs; prices very low; also manufacturers of iron crestings, stable fixtures, vanes, finials, &c., wholesale and retail. No. 73 Hudson st., opposite Worth.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. ROBERTS' CELEBRATED OINTMENT

CALLED

THE "POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

Is confidently recommended to the public as an unfailing remedy for Wounds of every description, for Ulcerated Sore Legs, even if of twenty years' standing; Cuts, Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Chilblains, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Pimples in the Face, Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Sore Heads, Sore Breasts, Piles, Fistula, &c.

Sold in Pots at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Also his

PILULÆ ANTISCROPHULÆ,

Confirmed by sixty years' experience to be for Scrofula, Leprosy, and all skin diseases, one of the best alterative Medicines for purifying the blood, and assisting nature in all her operations. They form a mild and superior FAMILY APERIENT that may be taken at all times without confinement or change of diet.

Sold in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 22s. each.

Sold by the Proprietors, BEACH & BARNICOTT, at their Dispensary, Bridport, England, and by all respectable medicine venders.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE ALBANY AND RENSSELAER IRON AND STEEL CO.'S
7 per Ct. 1st Mortgage Coupon Bonds.

Principal payable March 1, 1866, and Interest payable semi-annually, 1st March and 1st September, at office of United States Trust Company, in New-York.

The corporation is formed by the consolidation of the Albany Iron Works, located at Troy, with the well-known works of John A. Griswold & Co., consisting of the Bessemer Steel Works and the Rensselaer Iron Works, both located at Troy, and the Hudson Blast Furnace and the Fort Edward Blast Furnace. All of these properties (valued by experts at over $3,000,000) have been mortgaged to the United States Trust Company, of New-York, to secure this $1,500,000 of seven per cent. currency bonds. Besides the security of this mortgage, each bond bears the individual guarantee of Erastus Corning.

The mortgage provides for a Sinking Fund of $75,000 each six months, beginning Sept. 1, 1876, to be applied to retiring the bonds at par to be drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company.

For sale by

BLAKE BROS. & CO.,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TO INVESTORS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE
$200,000 GOOD SAFE SEVEN PER CENT. MUNICIPAL BONDS.
Also,
$100,000 SOUND AND DESIRABLE EIGHT PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

These bonds represent the highest grade of security, and combine perfect safety with desirable profit. For full particulars address

A. W. BEASLEY & CO., No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE ARE OFFERING
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF WELL-SECURED
FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT.
RAILROAD BONDS
AT 90 AND INTEREST.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 73 BROADWAY, COR. OF RECTOR ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 3, 1875.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS OF THE consolidated first mortgage bonds of the OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY entitled to the benefit of the sinking fund have THIS DAY been drawn by the Union Trust Company of New-York as Trustee for redemption, viz.:

6.103	3,111	5,231	3,576
4, 52	3,798	4,588	4,894
3,460	5,642	5,911	3,383
4,533	4,275	5,704	5,409
6,416	6,224	3,655	4,578
3,706	5,941	4,656	4,756
4,155	3,851	3,956	4,392
6,322	6,115	5,0 5	4,544
61	4,954	3,645	5,279

Holders of the above bonds wishing to avail themselves of the privilege of redemption must present the same at the Union Trust Company of New-York within six months from date.

EDWARD KING, President.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 23 5TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, July 10, 1875.

Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, THURSDAY, July 29, 1875, at noon, for the purpose of acting upon the confirmation of the appointment of Charlemagne Tower as Trustee under the general mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, as successor to William B. Ogden, Trustee, resigned, which said appointment has been duly made by the continuing Trustee.

By direction of the continuing Trustee.

A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

DEFAULTED
RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
By the old established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY:

The entry of decree of foreclosure by the United States Circuit Court was deferred from the 13th inst. to August 4 next, at which time a decree will be entered. The undersigned have now actually deposited with them, to be used in purchasing the mortgaged premises, over $2,850,000 of First Mortgage Bonds, which is more than $1,000,000 over all other parties combined. The "Utica Plan" claim to have about $500,000; the "Opdyke Party" (J. E. Williams and others,) have about $1,250,000. The bondholders can at any time stop all seeming differences among themselves by at once sending their bonds to us in such numbers as to give us a large majority of the whole issue. Such of you as desire to do this, and greatly expedite your getting your own property into your own hands, will accomplish your wishes by at once sending your bonds to us. In addition to the $2,850,000 actually deposited with us, we represent, by written and verbal assents to our plan, we believe, more than $1,200,000 additional, making in the aggregate a clear majority of this mortgage. Any further information can be had on application to

N. A. COWDREY, Secretary, No. 25 William st.
C. H. JORDAN, HENRY AMY,
F. P. JAMES, EDWARD LIVINGSTON,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders.

TO THE EIGHT PER CENT. CONSTRUCTION BONDHOLDERS OF THE SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Holders of certificates issued in exchange for such Eight per cent. Bonds as have all the unpaid coupons attached, will receive three per cent. or $30 per bond, on presenting the certificates to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York, for the purpose of having the amount of such payment stamped thereon.

CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
H. H. CAMMANN, Executive Committee.
P. M. MYERS,

NEW-YORK, July 15, 1875.

I WISH TO EXCHANGE REAL ESTATE in New-York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Westchester County, at prices to be fixed by appraisers for either of the following stocks at par, viz.: Western Union, Lake Shore, or Union Pacific. None but principals, who mean business, need address INVESTOR, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$20,000 TO LOAN FOR FIVE YEARS on first-class property below 59th st.; no bonus beyond ordinary expenses. Address TRUST FUNDS, No. 201 South 5th st., Brooklyn.

$17,500 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, CITY PROPERTY.—C. M. GIGNOUX, Montauk Insurance Company, No. 112 Broadway, between 11 and 12.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY R. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA	WED., July 21	*RUSSIA	WED., Aug. 4
CHINA	SAT., July 31	BOTHNIA	WED., Aug. 11

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 7 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, July 21, 1875. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

CELTIC	SATURDAY, July 24, at 9:30 A. M.
REPUBLIC	SATURDAY, July 31, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC	SATURDAY, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
GERMANIC	WEDNESDAY, Aug. 14, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows: FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BERLIN	Saturday, July 24, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND	Saturday, July 31, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN	Saturday, Aug. 7, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER	Saturday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL	Saturday, Aug. 21, at 8 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 & $100 gold, according to accommodation.
Round trip tickets at lowest rates.
STEERAGE....$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Cooper	Wed., July 28
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA	Wednesday, Aug. 11
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. Sadler	Wed., Aug. 25

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

AMERIQUE, Pouzols	SATURDAY, July 24
PEREIRE, Danre	SATURDAY, Aug. 7
FRANCE, Trudelle	SATURDAY, Aug. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $35.
Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $25, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO	July 20, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA	July 27, at noon.
NEVADA	Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.
DAKOTA	Aug. 10, at noon.
WISCONSIN	Aug. 17, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING	Aug. 24, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU	July 24	RHEIN	Aug. 7
MAIN	July 31	ODER	Aug. 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin	$100 gold.
Second cabin	60 gold.
Steerage	30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA	Sails SATURDAY, July 24, 10 A. M.
VICTORIA	Sails SATURDAY, July 31, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

NAVARINO	July 27	HINDOO	To follow
OTHELLO	Aug. 17	COLOMBO	To follow

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. Daniels, WEDNESDAY, July 21, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheesman, SATURDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. Whitehurst, WEDNESDAY, July 28, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, SATURDAY, July 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA	Wednesday, July 21
MANHATTAN	July 24

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WEIR, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 3 North River at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina	$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville	22 50
First-class passage to Augusta	20 00
First-class to Albany	20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 5 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails.
The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New-York.	
NEDERLAND	July 31	SWITZERLAND	July 20
VADERLAND	Aug. 25	STATE OF NEVADA	Aug. 13

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New-York.	
VADERLAND	Aug. 1	STATE OF NEVADA	July 20
NEDERLAND	Aug. 25	SWITZERLAND	Aug. 13

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st. N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
CANADA....Thursday, July 22, 8 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Erin, July 24, 9 A. M.	Egypt, Aug. 7, 9 A. M.
England, July 31, 3 P. M.	Queen, Aug. 14, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and VENEZUELA. First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River:

FOR KINGSTON and COLOMBIA:

ATLAS	July 27
ETNA	Aug. 13

FOR HAYTI and VENEZUELA:

CLARIBEL	Aug. 3
ANDES	Aug. 21

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed	TUESDAY, July 20
CRESCENT CITY	THURSDAY, July 29

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO....July 30, at 12 M.
connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC....Aug. 1

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK...(via Nassau)	Thursday, July 22
CITY OF MERIDA	Tuesday, Aug. 3
CITY OF VERA CRUZ	Thursday, Aug. 5

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA....Tuesday, Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans July 17 and Aug. 7 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAM-BOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents, New-York.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

NEWBURG, CORNWALL, WEST POINT, COZZENS' HOTEL DOCK. IONA ISLAND.

Daily (Sundays excepted) by steamboat ARMENIA, from BROOKLYN, Fulton st., at 8:45 A. M.; Vestry st., New-York, 9:10; 24th st., 9:30, landing at Manhattanville, 9:55; Yonkers, 10:35; Dobb's Ferry, 11; Nyack and Tarrytown, (by ferry-boat), 11:25. Returning from Newburg at 2:30 P. M., reaching New-York at 6:30 and Brooklyn at 7 P. M.

SEA BIRD,

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 19th...3:00 P. M.	Monday, 19th...6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 20th...3:30 P. M.	Tuesday, 20th...7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 21st.4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 21st.7:00 A. M.
Friday, 23d....7:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th...8:00 A. M.	Friday, 23d....11:30 A. M.
Sunday, 25th....8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 24th.12:00 M.
	Sunday, 25th....1:00 P. M.

HELEN,

Capt. J. S. THROCKMORTON, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier 35 North River, foot Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 20th...8:00 A. M.	Monday, 19th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 21st.8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 20th....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 22d...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 21st.3:00 P. M.
Friday, 23d....10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 22d...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 24th...1:00 P. M.	Friday, 23d.....4:00 P. M.
	Monday, 26th.....9:00 A. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, VIA STONINGTON LINE,

daily from pier No. 33 North River at 5 P. M., connecting at Stonington with the 4:30 A. M. WHITE MOUNTAIN EXPRESS. New and elegant drawing-room cars THROUGH without change.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot 33d st., East River, at 3:45 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.
Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAYLIGHT.—DAY BOATS C. VIBBARD AND DANIEL DREW leave Vestry st., Pier No. 39 North River, daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:35, and 24th st. at 9 A. M., landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. TICKETS ON SALE FOR POINTS NORTH AND WEST. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga: To Saratoga, $3 20; Round Trip, $5 40.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY AND SARATOGA—Leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Sundays excepted) from pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal street.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—On Saturday, July 3, and every Saturday until further notice, the steamers of this line will leave at 5 P. M. instead of 6 P. M., as heretofore, in order to connect at Albany with the Sunday morning train for Saratoga and the West.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Elegant steam-boats leave daily, Saturday excepted, at 6 P. M. from Pier No. 49, North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. I. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,
Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

CATSKILL.—BOATS UP THE CREEK.—NEW CHAMPION and WALTER BRETT daily (Sunday excepted) from Canal st. at 6 P. M. Fare 50c. Connecting with Churchill's line of stages for Cairo, Durham, Windham, and all points west.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND MARLBORO' by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st., Pier No. 39, North River, daily at 3:30 P. M.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:40. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

TAMAR INDIEN—A LAXATIVE FRUIT LOZENGE, agreeable to take. Specific remedy for constipation and its consequences. E. GRILLON, No. 27 Rue Rambuteau, Paris. Depot, CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Philipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2, 3, and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Farmingdale, on Saturdays only, 7 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 7:35, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY,

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing May 31, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, connects at Phillipsburg, for Belvidere.
12:45 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:00 P. M.—For Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 27, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also Montreal, via Manchester, Vt.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga Special.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 11:25 P. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., Saratoga Special, arriving at Saratoga 9:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:15 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga, arriving at Saratoga 6:30 Sunday morning. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD—SUMMER Arrangement—June 28, 1875—Depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts.
8:40 A. M. train, through to Elmira, stopping at New-Market, Bound Brook, Philipsburg, Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Towanda, and intermediate stations; also connects with trains for Reading, Harrisburg, and Pottsville.
12:50 P. M. train, through to Tunkhannock, stopping at the principal intermediate stations. This train has connection also for Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M. train, through to Mauch Chunk, stopping at all intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M. train, Night Express, daily, for all principal stations, and connects with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached to this train.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M.; 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALL RAIL LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH.
Passenger Station, foot of Liberty st., N. R.
Commencing WEDNESDAY, July 7, 1875.

SIX TRAINS EACH WAY DAILY, except Sunday—Passing through Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, South Amboy, Matawan, Middletown and Red Bank.
Leaving New-York at 7:30, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3:30 5:30 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave Long Branch at 7:05, 8, 10:05 A. M.; 2:30, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.
In addition to the above an accommodation train leaves New-York for South Amboy at 6:30 P. M. Leave South Amboy for New-York at 6:25 A. M.
Stages connect at Matawan, with all trains, to and from Keyport, and at Long Branch Station, with all trains to and from Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Summer Arrangement of through trains June, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.—Foot of Barclay and Christopher sts.: 8:10 A. M. train, with drawing-rooms cars attached, via Paterson and Boonton, for Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Carbondale, Pittston, Wilkesbarre, Great Bend, Binghamton, Oxford, Norwich, Richfield Springs, Cortland, Homer and Syracuse.
12 M. Easton express for Oxford, Manunka Chunk, Portland, Water Gap and Stroudsburg.
4:10 P. M. Binghamton express, with drawing-room cars attached, stopping at principal stations.
Above trains connect with Sussex Railroad for Andover, Newton, &c., and also make connections for Lake Hopatcong, Budd's Lake and Schooley's Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.
Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25, commencing June 28, 1875.
Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st., for Philadelphia at 9:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M.; for Long Branch, 7, 9:45 A. M., 1 P. M., 3:30 and 4:45 P. M.
Parlor cars through to Philadelphia on 3:30 P. M. train. From foot of 24th st., North River, 12:30 and 3 P. M. SUNDAYS from 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., Pier No. 8 at 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED OF MARY MULLHERIN, of Ardara, County Donegal, Ireland; last heard of a year ago in New-York. Any information about her will be received by M. HEAGNEY, No. 9 Whitehall st., for two days, and afterward at No. 319 South Front st., Philadelphia.

EXCURSIONS.

SARATOGA EXCURSION,

VIA

PEOPLE'S LINE

Enlarged accommodations are now offered to the traveling public by the enterprising proprietors of the People's Line of steamers to Albany in the addition of the large and elegant steam-boat St. John, which has been expensively decorated and improved, with special reference to this season's travel, so as to offer state-rooms and unequaled comforts to the many thousands of pleasure-seekers visiting these world-renowned springs. Steamers leave Pier No. 41 North River daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.; Saturdays at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets, which must be purchased at the office on the wharf, to Albany and return, $3; to Saratoga and return, good till Sept. 1, $5.

TO SUMMER EXCURSIONISTS.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE OF STEAMERS TO EASTERN MAINE, NEW-BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, &c., &c.

The steamers NEW-YORK and CITY OF PORTLAND will, until Oct. 1, leave Boston at 8 A. M. and Portland at 6 P. M. every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY for Eastport, Me., and St. John, N. B., forwarding passengers by connecting lines to Calais, Me., St. Andrew's, Fredericton, and Shediac, N. B.; Truro, Pictou, Digby, Annapolis, Kentville, Windsor, and Halifax, N. S.; Summerside, and Charlottetown, P. E. I., and Hawkesbury, C. B. The steamers are first class in every respect; the climate of the regions to which they run is delightfully cool and invigorating and the expenses of travel very moderate. For circular, with map of the route, and any information, apply to
W. H. KILBY, Agent, End of Commercial Wharf, Boston, Mass.

FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH.

EVERY SUNDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST,
the commodious pleasure steamer
WILLIAM COOK
WILL MAKE TWO EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY.

LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 9:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:45 P. M.
Also, FRIDAY, July 23, SATURDAY, July 24, MONDAY, July 26, and SATURDAY, July 31,
WILLIAM COOK
Will make one excursion each day to Rockaway.
LEAVING 24th st., N. R., at 10 A. M.; Franklin st., N. R., at 10:20 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn at 11 A. M.
RETURNING, leaves Rockaway at 5:30 P. M.
FARE, 35 cents. Excursion Tickets, 50 cents.
RETURN TICKETS OF AMERICUS AND NEVERSINK GOOD ON THIS BOAT.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO ROCKAWAY BEACH.

The steamers AMERICUS and NEVERSINK will make excursions to Rockaway Beach daily, Sundays included, leaving as follows:

AMERICUS.

24th st., N. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. West 10th st., N. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Barclay st., N. R., 9 A. M. and 1:40 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

NEVERSINK.

9th st., E. R., 8 A. M. and 12:45 P. M. South 6th st., Williamsburg, 8:15 A. M. and 1 P. M. Grand st., E. R., 8:30 A. M. and 1:15 P. M. Pier No. 27 E. R., 8:45 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, boats leave Rockaway Beach at 10:45 and 11 A. M., 5 and 5:15 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets good on either boat.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF,

GLEN COVE, AND GLENWOOD.

Steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8:30 A. M., 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leaves Glenwood at 3:45, Sea Cliff 4, and Glen Cove 4:05 P. M., landing at 33d st.

DAILY EXCURSIONS THROUGH THE charming scenery of the East River, Lower Sound, and Hempstead Harbor to Sea Cliff, Long Island.—The popular steamer THOS. P. WAY has been chartered for the season by the Sea Cliff Association, and will make two trips daily, Sundays excepted. Time, 90 minutes. Will leave pier foot of Grand st., East River, at 9:15 and 5 P. M.; leaves Sea Cliff at 7 A. M. and 2:45, (and Saturdays 7 P. M.,) touching at Whitestone on the 7 A. M. and 5 P. M. trips, and 33d st. on all trips.

The delightfully located Sea Cliff House, with accommodation for 700 guests, is now open, where sojourners are free from the pernicious influences common at fashionable watering-places, and yet enjoy all healthful land and water recreation and sport at very reasonable rates.

For hotel particulars address M. H. CLINTON, Sea Cliff, Long Island. Excursions, parties of Sunday-schools, church and temperance societies. For boat and grove address S. P. KITTLE, No. 203 Canal st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS BY STEAM-BOAT ARMENIA—Daily (Sundays excepted) from NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN, through the HIGHLANDS and NEWBURG BAY to NEWBURG, with opportunity of spending three hours at the unrivaled PICNIC GROUNDS of IONA ISLAND, or two hours at COZZENS' HOTEL OR WEST POINT. See advertisement in another column.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE LARGE, FIRST-class, favorite STEAM-BOATS SLEEPY HOLLOW, now called the LONG BRANCH, and METAMORA; Dudley's, Alderney, Spring Hill, Myers', Alpine, and Iona Island Groves, with barges and boats of all kinds. J. & E. MYERS, corner of Morton and West sts.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, } Executrixes.
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, }
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30.
my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY EGLINTON MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Olin, Rives & Montgomery, No. 145 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the seventeenth day of November next. Dated New-York the eleventh day of May, 1875.
MARGARET AUGUSTA MONTGOMERY, Administratrix.
my12-oaw6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DENNIS K. NEAL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of James E. Carpenter, attorney at law, one of the Administrators, No. 26 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated March 1, 1875.
JAMES E. CARPENTER, } Administrators.
MARY B. NEAL, }
mh10-law6mW*

CALDWELL, WILLIAM S.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William S. Caldwell, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Lord, Day & Lord, their place of transacting business, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the eighth day of November next. Dated New-York, the thirteenth day of March, 1875.
EUGENE KELLY,
CHARLES M. FRY,
Executors.
LORD, DAY & LORD, Proctors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-law6mW.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PERKINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Caroline E. Perkins, No. 63 West Fifty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the tenth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the third day of May, 1875.
CAROLINE E. PERKINS, Executrix.
SAULESBURY L. BRADLEY, Executor.
my5-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TRUE, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je2-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM F. BEEKMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the residence of John N. Beekman, Esq., one of said subscribers, No. 18 East Twentieth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-third day of July next.—Dated New-York, the sixteenth day of January, 1875.
JOHN N. BEEKMAN, }
JAMES H. BEEKMAN, } Executors.
WILLIAM B. BEEKMAN, }
Ja20-law6m-W

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT, }
PART II., COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, NEW }
COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1875. }

THE COMMISSIONERS OF RAPID TRANSIT hereby give notice that for the purpose of expediting the business for which they were appointed, they request that all plans and suggestions intended to be communicated to them, as to route or method of construction or operation of a Rapid Transit Railway, be made to them in writing on or before Aug. 1, 1875, at this office. Models and drawings may be left at this office on any day except Saturday, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. JOSEPH SELIGMAN, President.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

SADDLERS' GOODS.

HARMER, HAYS & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, No. 72 Beekman st., where will be found a large stock of every variety of goods in the line, comprising Linen and Summer Woolen Horse Sheets, Lap Dusters, Fly Nets, Saddles and Bridles, Bits, Stirrups, Whips, and Spurs. Also, a large stock of Horse Blankets and Carriage Robes, in all grades. W. CLARK'S genuine patent Horse Clippers.

DARK BROWN MARE, 15 1-2 HANDS, the property of C. Ahrens, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, to pay charges and keep, at auction, on FRIDAY, July 23, 1875, at Arch. Johnston's Mart, Nos. 19 to 25 13th st., near University place. Mare now at Markert's stables, No. 36 Lexington av.

INSTRUCTION.

AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

Of successful experience, during which many hundreds of boys have been prepared for professional or business life,

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE

Again offers its advantages to parents seeking a strictly family school, where home comforts are provided in addition to wholesome discipline, Christian training and thorough instruction. The German language a specialty; classes under Prof. E. K. WOODBURY. School year begins Sept. 15. Send for catalogue to WILLCOX & FLINT, Principals, Stamford, Conn.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.
Has rare advantages for music.
Grounds of unrivaled beauty.
Rooms newly furnished. A Kindergarten.
Also an elegant boarding-house for families.
Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A College of the highest rank for well prepared and advanced students. It has also superior advantages for the best instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 8.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,

FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.

Boys and young gentlemen thoroughly trained and prepared for College, for scientific pursuits, and for business. Send for circular.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE—Gen. RUSSELL'S School—New-Haven, Conn.; forty-first year; preparatory to college, the scientific schools or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application.

COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SING SING.—A few boarders are received by the Principal at $300 to $400 per annum, according to age. School reopens Aug. 30. Private tuition during vacation. Prof. A. H. AUSTIN, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.,
Combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 15. MISS W. W. METCALF, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 9. For new catalogue, containing information, references, &c., address H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Opens Sept. 8; civil engineering, the classics and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President, or O. M. BOGART, No. 1 Nassau st., New-York.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE—A boarding-school for both sexes, at Nyack, on the Hudson, re-opens Sept. 7. Studies, academic and primary. Expenses, $280 per year; no extras. References, patrons and clergymen.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Nine years of successful work. Healthful, beautiful for situation, homelike. Fall session (nineteen weeks) opens August 11. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

$57 50 PER QUARTER—No extras—Media Academy for boys; 12 miles from Philadelphia; 10 instructors. S. C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard A. M.,) Media, Penn.

YONKERS ON THE HUDSON.—LOCUST HILL SEMINARY for young ladies. Course of instruction thorough and complete. Opens Sept. 15. Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

FRENCH HOME FOR YOUNG LADIES wishing to attend institutions of learning in Brooklyn. For circulars address Mlle. ACHERT, (Prof. of French at Packer Inst.) 134 State st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

RUTGERS COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—College, business, scientific schools, boarders; send for circular. Rev. Abraham Thompson, A. M., Rector.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE FOR making boys intelligent, healthy Christian men. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

A LADY FROM PARIS DESIRES TO GIVE French private lessons. Call from 10 to 5 at No. 602 6th av.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—Opens Sept. 8, 1875. New Gymnasium. $400 per year. Address Messrs. WRIGHT & DONALD.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.—A FAMILY SCHOOL for boys will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR and JNO. MACNIE, Principals.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys. West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Boys. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL.—WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS.—WANTED—LADY FOR VOCAL music in superior female seminary and one for piano and singing; lady for French, German, and piano; several French and German ladies in good schools. All competent teachers wanting positions should apply to American School Institute, J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 14 Bond st.

AGENCY FOR SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Mrs. ALMA E. MITCHELL, diplomée, (Paris and Berlin,) recommends competent gentlemen or lady teachers for all departments, including English branches, languages, music, drawing, and Kindergarten. Information given of good schools.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who want good Teachers; represents Teachers who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR AUTUMN VAcancies in Schools and Academies. *Mutual Introducing Plan* in every State; salaries, $400 to $2,500. For particulars address AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, No. 737 Broadway, New-York. Pupils directed.

TEACHER WANTED FOR CLASSICS, &c.; single man. Address VIRGIL, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

"OLE BULL" VIOLINS, AND "HUMMING-BIRD" PIANOS.—Genuine "Ole Bull" strings, 25 cents each. Catalogues free. Address MUSICAL AGENCY, No. 24 West 14th st.

PIPE ORGANS—ONE SECOND-HAND, SIX STOPS, $400; St. Cecilia organ, new, $500; parlor organ, new, $550; chapel organ, $1,500; one Esty organ, pipe front. H. L. ROOSEVELT, No. 40 West 18th st.

FINE ARTS.

ART.

PEREMPTORY CLOSING SALE
of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN OIL PAINTINGS,
among which are some very good pictures of
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ARTISTS
which are now on exhibition, and will be sold at auction, without any reserve whatever, on
TO-MORROW AND FRIDAY,
July 22 and 23, 1875, at the
ART GALLERY,
No. 60 Liberty st.,
at 12 o'clock each day.
EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

REMOVALS.

PRIVATE HOSPITAL.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of *The Scalpel*, has removed his private hospital to Madison av., one square from Central Park. Spacious single and communicating apartments for nurses and every comfort are provided. SPECIALTY—Diseases of the bladder, (stone removed by lithotrity, (stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, and the more obscure diseases of the abdominal organs. Hours for consultation from 8 to 10; 2 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings, at Dr. DIXON'S residence, No. 29 5th av.

DANCING.

MR. DE GARMO WILL RESUME HIS lessons in dancing in New-York early in October. Address until Sept. 1, WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 17 WEST 24TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Elegant rooms for gentlemen, with or without board; transient guest accommodation; house strictly first-class.

COOL, SPACIOUS FRONT ROOMS ON second floor, handsomely furnished, with first-class board, at Summer prices; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison avs.

TWO GENTLEMEN, OR GENTLEMAN AND wife, can have a nice large room, with good board and all the comforts of a home in a private family; terms, $18 per week. No. 58 West Washington place.

ROOM TO LET—A PLEASANT ROOM, FURnished, without board, at No. 127 East 27th st., near Lexington av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD IN ORANGE COUNTY.—House and furniture new; beautiful large shady lawn; milk, butter, and vegetables fresh every day from the farm attached; horse, carriages, &c. The owner and proprietor, R. W. GENUNG, can be seen at the office of the Tremont House, No. 665 Broadway, from 10 to 2 to-day and to-morrow; afterward address R. W. GENUNG, Salisbury Mills, Orange County, N. Y.

BOARD AMONG THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—At Westkill, Greene County, N. Y., a few nice families can obtain board at a farm-house at $7 per week; plenty of fresh eggs, milk, vegetables, &c.; good New-York reference given. Address A. T. VAN VALKENBURGH, Westkill, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF THREE adults, three children, and servant; youngest child six years; a farm-house preferred, where there are no other boarders and within one hour of the City; good rooms and good table required. Address, for three days, giving terms and location, G. W., Box No. 244 Post Office, New-York.

A FEW ADULT BOARDERS CAN BE ACcommodated in a farm-house at Catskill, in immediate vicinity of boats and cars; location retired and delightful, with grounds running down to the water's edge. Address THOMAS W. READ, Catskill, or J. W. B., P. O. Box 919, New York.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS AT GENtleman's country residence; one hour by boat or rail; well shaded, with piazza, water-front, boating, bathing, and fishing. Address A. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AT SING SING.—Large, airy rooms; location high, cool, and healthy; fine view of the Hudson; terms moderate; stable accommodation if required. Call on or address N. SECOR HYATT, Sing Sing.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ON THE SEA-SHORE.—PLIMPTON HOUSE, WATCH HILL, R. I. (near Stonington, Conn.)—Cheerful house, always cool; good fare, good water, perfect drainage; fine, safe surf-bathing; five minutes' walk to the beach; good boating and fishing; highly recommended for families, &c.; moderate terms; circulars to order; reopens in June. Accessible by New-York and Stonington steam-boats, (from New-York to Watch Hill by boats $2,75,) or by Shore Line Railroad to Stonington, Conn.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE,

CARMANSVILLE, ON THE HUDSON.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE
AT REASONABLE RATES.

Elevated Railroad connects with Hudson River Railroad every hour from 30th st. and 9th av.; boat from Harrison st. S. L. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

LARCHMONT MANOR HOUSE, FORTY-NINE minutes by the New-Haven Railroad. Large, airy rooms, with strictly first-class board; fine bathing, boating, and fishing; house charmingly situated; desirable in every way. Inquire at the Manor House, or No. 146 East 17th st.

NORWOOD HOTEL—AT NORWOOD, TWENty miles from New-York on the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, is now open. Mrs. M. E. WIXSON, Proprietress.

PALMER HOUSE, NYACK-ON-HUDSON.—Now open. For particulars apply to Mrs. R. PALMER.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS—"Paradise of America."—Jenny Lind. Opens May 1. Terms reasonable. Send stamp for Tourist's Guide.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open until Nov. 1. JAMES G. ROE.

STATIONERY.

ENVELOPES AND WRITING PAPERS.

BERLIN & JONES
ENVELOPE COMPANY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 134 and 136 William st.,
NEW-YORK,

Have facilities for manufacturing one million envelopes per day with their patent folding and gumming machines, at prices below the average. Liberal discounts to the trade.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—RUSSELL H. HOADLEY, Julius C. Vertu, and Frederick Wesson, plaintiffs, against ERNESTO CERRUTI, John Doe, and Richard Roe, (designated by fictitious names, their real names being unknown to the plaintiffs,) doing business under the firm name of E. Cerruti, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 52 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifty-eight thousand one hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty-eight cents, with interest thereon from the 17th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 17, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, on the 13th day of July, 1875.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE,
jy14-law6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—CITY and County of New-York.—EDWARD HARWOOD, John Knight, and Joseph Allen, composing the firm of HARWOOD, KNIGHT & ALLEN, against ALEXANDER COLLIE and WILLIAM COLLIE, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (com. not ser.) To the above-named defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Number 69 Wall st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the eighteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-law6wW. Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND County of New-York.—ALEXANDER DENNISTOUN, John Dennistoun, David P. Sellar, and Robert Barret against ALEXANDER COLLIE and William Collie, trading under the name of ALEXANDER COLLIE & CO.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—No. 2.—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 13th day of July, 1875, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, number 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars, with interest from the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated July 13, 1875.
FOSTER & THOMSON,
jy14-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts; and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts, and each of them.
Dated New-York, 9th July, 1875.
jy21-law3w-W GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM E. STEIN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William E. Stein, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of August, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of July, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy14-law3wW*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 1st day of September, 1874. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES McGUIRE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
jy21-law3wW No. 40 Wall street, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 21, 1875, WILL REOPEN FOR A BRIEF PRELIMINARY SEASON.
with the
TROUBADOURS.
An entirely new and highly successful
COMEDY COMPANY,
who have the enthusiastic indorsement of the principal Western cities, and who will make their first appearance in the Metropolis in their comic absurdity entitled
PATCHWORK.

Characters as follows:

JOSEPH JEFFERSON HORN WALLACK SPOUT, a tearer from the word go, no actor, but an artist of the tonsorial world, a shaver that "cuts" his trade and "beards" you even in the lion's den. Mr. N. SALSBURY

PETER TENNYSON WHITTIER McCLOSY BOUCICAULT SHORT, "short" by name, ditto by nature, an author upon the "ragged edge," with a love for free lunch, and ambition that soars beyond his abilities. Mr. ED. S. MARBLE

STRATHMORE CULLINBRAIN, an extraordinary gentleman's gentleman, whose brain needs no culling, as he possesses none, being "too sweet to live," and yet is not happy....Mr. JOHN WEBSTER

HON. BELLHANDLER, sparing of words, but makes his appearance in time to bring down the curtains with great eclat....Mr. S. R. REED

ANASTASIA JANAUSCHEK GRUB—the name settles it! Nothing further need be said....Miss KATIE WILSON

BETTY SPIDER, always in the way and no use to anybody, but bound to have her say; so give the "spider" a chance and the fly will fare well enough in its parlor....Miss NELLIE McHENRY

Preceding which every evening will be given the delightful comedietta,
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

LUCY ARUNDEL	Miss ROSE MASSEY
CHAS. ARUNDEL	Mr. GEO. D. CHAPLIN
HOWARD LESLIE	Mr. CHAS. VANDENHOFF, JR.

The whole forming a delightful
SUMMER EVENING ENTERTAINMENT.
Box Office open for the sale of reserved seats one week in advance.
SATURDAY, July 24, first TROUBADOUR MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN,

(Late Hippodrome.)

Mr. P. S. GILMORE....Director
THE MOST MAGNIFICENT GARDEN IN THE WORLD.
Concerts every night, at 8 o'clock, by
GILMORE'S SUPERB BAND OF 100 PERFORMERS.
And
THE WORLD'S GREATEST CORNETIST,
MR. J. LEVY,
who will appear every evening in the choicest selections from his repertoire of rare musical gems.
Change of programme every night.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
MATINEE PERFORMANCE, MUSIC BY A SERENADE BAND OF SELECTED MUSICIANS.

Admission, 50 cents; private boxes, admitting four, $3.

The Garden is open every other afternoon without music from 2 to 6 o'clock. A delightful resort for ladies and children. Admission, 25 cents.

Season tickets, for 100 performances, $30; half season tickets, for fifty performances, $20; packages of twelve tickets, $5.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, July 21, at 8.

Oververture, Rosamunde	Schubert
Waltz, Schoenbrunner	Lanner
Selections, Preciosa	Weber
Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 3	Liszt
Overture, Alceste	Gluck
Passacaglia	Bach
Hungarian Dances, (new)	Hofman
Selections, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg	Wagner
Overture, Le Roy d'yvetot	Adam
Gavotte, Souvenir de Maria Theresa	Neustadt
Waltz, Koenigslieder	Strauss
March, Amazons	Michaelis

Admission, 50 cents; boxes, $1 and $2.

ROBINSON HALL. 16TH ST. AND BROADWAY.

Coolest theatre in the City. Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, $1.
Tenth week of Robinson's Operas Bouffes.
IMMENSE SUCCESS OF CHILPERIC.
The Umbrella Dance encored nightly.
THE ROSE OF AUVERGNE.
Strong casts, new scenery, dresses, and appointments.
See the Parisian Grotesque Quadrille.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE FAMILY THEATRE OF THE METROPOLIS.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE....Manager
THE COOLEST THEATRE IN TOWN.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES,

1875.

FIRST MEETING.

SATURDAY, July 24,
TUESDAY, July 27,
THURSDAY, July 29,
SATURDAY, July 31,
TUESDAY, Aug. 3,

SECOND MEETING.

TUESDAY, Aug. 10,
THURSDAY, Aug. 12,
SATURDAY, Aug. 14,
TUESDAY, Aug. 17,
THURSDAY, Aug. 19
SATURDAY, Aug. 21.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
JOHN MORRISSEY, Lessee.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

NEWTON WATER-WORKS.

NEWTON, Mass., 1875.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes and Special Castings.

SEALED PROPOSALS for water pipes, and for special castings, indorsed "Proposals for Cast-Iron Water Pipes," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners, in Newton, until 12 o'clock M. of TUESDAY, the 27th day of July, 1875.

The person or persons to whom the contract may be awarded will be required to attend at this office, with the securities offered by him or them, and execute the contract within five days from the date of the award, (exclusive of Sundays,) and in case of failure or neglect so to do, he or they will be considered as having abandoned it, and as in default to the said City of Newton.

The delivery of the pipes to commence on the 20th day of August, 1875, and to be continued with regularity until the contract is completed.

N. B.—The prices must be *written* in the bid, and also stated in *figures*, and all proposals will be considered informal which contain bids not called for in the advertisement. Permission will not be given for the withdrawal of any bid or proposal.

Bidders will state the price in the following proposals for each separate item of the pipes and castings. These prices are to cover all the expense of manufacturing and delivering at either of the railroad stations, in the said City of Newton, the pipes and other castings, as set forth in the form of agreement.

Straight pipes are to be at least 12 feet long.

All the pipes and castings are to be coated by Dr. Angus Smith's process.

Bidders are requested to state whether their bids must be considered a whole, or whether any part thereof may be accepted.

Bidders are required to state in their proposals their names and places of residence, and the names of all persons interested with them; and if no other person be so interested they shall distinctly state the fact; and, also, that the bid is made without any connection with any other person making any other bid or proposal for the above work, and that it is in all respects fair and without collusion or fraud. Each proposal shall be accompanied by the undertaking, in writing, of two responsible persons resident in Massachusetts, with their respective places of business or residence, to the effect that if the contract be awarded to the person making the bid they will, on its being so awarded, become bound as his sureties for its faithful performance; and that if he shall fail to complete the execution of a contract therefor within the required time, with security for its performance approved by said Commissioners, they will pay to the City of Newton any damages that may be occasioned to said city by such failure.

The adequacy and sufficiency of the sureties offered are to be determined by the Water Commissioners aforesaid.

The Engineer's estimate of quantities required is as follows:

189 tons of 24-inch pipe, class c.
215 tons of 24-inch pipe, class B.
381 tons of 20-inch pipe, class B.
1,045 tons of 20-ince pipe, class b.
1,177 tons of 16-inch pipe, class c.
197 tons of 16-inch pipe, class B.
574 tons of 12-inch pipe, class c.
160 tons of 12-inch pipe, class B.
978 tons of 8-inch pipe, class c.
356 tons of 8-inch pipe, class b.
1,834 tons of 6-inch pipe, class B.
330 tons of 4-inch pipe, class B,
200 tons of special castings.

These quantities are considered as approximate, and the Water Commissioners, therefore, expressly reserve the right of increasing or diminishing the same, not exceeding thirty per cent. of the amount of straight pipe.

The amount of security required is five dollars per ton.

The Commissioners also expressly reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals will be received for the whole or any part of the above.

ROYAL M. PULSIFER, }
FRANCIS J. PARKER, } Water Commissioners.
ROBERT R. BISHOP, }

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

KIGGINS, TOOKER & CO.,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS,
and
PUBLISHERS OF THE EXCELSIOR DIARIES FOR 1876.
Also,
Manufacturers of Leather Goods and Importing Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William st.,
Between Fulton and John sts.,
NEW-YORK.

HENRY KIGGINS,
CHAS. P. TOOKER,
ISAAC C. KIGGINS.

THE EMIGRATION BOARD.

THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE CONTINUES ITS INVESTIGATION.

TESTIMONY OF SHIP-OWNERS CONCERNING THE PAYMENT OF MONEY TO LOBBYISTS TO INFLUENCE LEGISLATION IN THEIR FAVOR—ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY NOLAN RECEIVES FROM $40,000 TO $60,000—WHAT GEN. HUSTED KNOWS ABOUT LOBBYING.

The Assembly Committee on the Affairs of the Emigration Commission continued its session yesterday at Castle Garden. Speaker McGuire presided, and Messrs. Vosburg, Waehner, Alvord, and Gedney, of the committee, and Commissioners Lynch and Forrest, of the Board of Emigration, were present. Mr. John S. Williams, of the firm of Williams & Guion, steam-ship owners, was the first witness. He testified that he was present at the conference between the steam-ship lines and the Emigration Commission in 1871, when the subject of the reduction of head-money was first broached; his impression was that Mr. Casserly stated that the Commissioners were in favor of the reduction. He did not recollect whether this was before the passage of the law or after. A corresponding reduction in passage money was not talked about in the meeting, but he was subsequently taunted by certain of the commission because the companies continued their steerage rates at the old standard. He had understood that a lawyer named Nolan had made an arrangement with the shipping interest by which he was to receive twenty-five cents for each passenger landed at New-York, in case the bill reducing the head-money became a law. This arrangement, however, was only to extend over one year. The money was not to be paid in gross, but by agents of each line. He did not know Nolan personally, or whether he occupied any position under the Emigration Commission. Nolan came to his office with a document signed by a member of the firm of Williams & Guion. He did not know Patrick H. Jones at that time, or whether he was connected with Nolan in business. The witness said he could not state the aggregate amount paid Nolan, but had heard it estimated at $40,000. The money was paid in checks. He did not recall the name of the bank on which the checks were drawn, but he would ascertain it and furnish the information to the committee if necessary. All the prominent companies were represented in the conference of 1871. Of the gentlemen present on that occasion he could only recall the name of John G. Dale, of the Inman Line, and Schwab, of the Bremen Line. There were six or seven in all. He had no doubt that Mr. Hurst was there. The witness understood that application had been made to the Legislatures of 1874 and 1875 to restore the head-money to the old basis. In both years the companies took action against this. He could not state the precise nature of the measures taken because he was away from the City from Christmas, 1873, to March following. He was apprised that his line had been appealed to to unite in such a combination. He did not understand that the steam-ship companies contributed anything for that purpose in 1874. He had not looked at his books, but he was tolerably certain that the Williams and Guion Line had not. He did not know what the companies had done in 1875, but he thought that there was no combined action. The matter had been talked over by the agents of the different lines. He could not say whether there was any one at Albany last winter in the interest of the companies. He believed that there was a gentleman there, but he did not recollect his name. He did not know of any relation Mr. Wakeman sustained toward the companies. He was confident that his company had not advanced any money that year, either directly or indirectly. They might have paid a few hundred dollars in the way of miscellaneous expenses, but nothing of any amount. The only moneys he knew of as being disbursed in 1871 were those paid to Nolan. Outside of that they might have paid small sums of $100, or $200, or $300, but nothing more. The cost of an emigrant passage ticket in 1871, after the reduction of the head-money, was £6 to £6 6s. There was no reduction in these rates during that year. There was a heavy advance in the price of coal and iron at that time, and neither of those commodities had reached their ordinary valuations until the Spring of last year. He did not think, however, that this was the sole reason for the failure of the companies to reduce their passage rates. A rise in the head-money at the present time would be likely to retard emigration. To keep the business here in New-York expenses must be kept down, or ships would go to other ports where lower rates were exacted. At Philadelphia the tariff was only $1, and at Baltimore $1 50. He did not think that the emigrants were likely to be impressed very highly by the superior care and facilities afforded them in New-York. All they cared for, as a rule, was to go where they could procure transportation at the lowest rates. He could not say positively whether emigration had fallen off at Philadelphia, Boston, or Montreal in the same proportion that it had at New-York, but his impression was that it had not. At times the emigrants could purchase tickets to the West from either of those points cheaper than they could from New-York. In reply to a question from Mr. Alvord whether the Cunard or some other companies had not been in the habit of landing passengers at Boston and then leaving them to find their way to New-York, the witness replied that he had heard of such practices, but knew nothing of them personally. The cases instanced were those of the Queen, of the National Line, and the Samaria, of the Cunard Line, but the witness averred that he knew nothing of them beyond what he read in the newspapers. He admitted that the charge at Boston was but $1 per head, and that where the emigrant left the State within twenty-four hours, the money was refunded to the companies. There was very little difference in the rates of passage from Europe to New-York, and the other American ports. From Liverpool there was a slight difference, but it did not amount to much. There was no combination among the companies, but the various lines had an understanding with each other in regard to minimum rates. He did not know whether the understanding was reduced to writing or not. The agents of the companies held meetings as occasion required, and minutes were kept of their proceedings. It was only within a few weeks that this system had been adopted. This union of the lines was known as the North Atlantic Transportation Conference, and was very much similar to the Railway Commissioners, in which the grand trunk railroads of the country met to forward their mutual interests. It was in no sense of the term an attempt at monopolizing transportation, but simply a business organization such as existed in every branch of legitimate traffic.

Mr. Alvord here asked the witness how long the passage money had been reduced below £6 6s. Mr. Williams replied that the rates of fare had constantly fluctuated during the past two years. Last year it varied between £3 and £6. This was owing partly to decreased immigration, and partly to increased competition. The witness did not doubt that immigration had fallen off generally, all over the country.

In response to a question by Mr. Waehner, the witness said that he knew Mr. Sandford, of the North Atlantic Conference. That gentleman was employed in various ways by the companies. He believed that his expenses were paid by the different lines. He was acquainted with Mr. Cortis, of the White Star Line, but did not recollect hearing him say that Casserly and Rudd had served the company well and should be paid accordingly. He did not know to whom Nolan had paid the $40,000 already mentioned. Nolan when calling upon him brought no letter of introduction. He had collected no moneys from other steam-ship companies to pay to Nolan. He did not know that Commissioners Wallach and Lynch were connected with any of the companies; he knew Mr. James B. Nicholson, but was not aware that he was connected with any steam-ship line; the passage rates of the various companies, from Liverpool to New-York, differed some $2; there was no attempt on the part of the North Atlantic Conference to inforce uniform rates; in 1874 the conference employed a gentleman at Albany; the gentleman lived in Brooklyn, and was a "lobbyist;" he could not recall his name.

The Chairman—Was he a member of the Legislature?

Mr. Williams—Oh, no, Sir; he was unconnected with either house—an "outside" man.

The Chairman—We have some of these "inside" up there. I thought you might be referring to one of them. [Laughter.]

Mr. Williams, in response to further questions, continued—I was not aware that Bernard Casserly was up at Albany during the past Winter. I had some conversation with Mr. Dale about him. I do not know what he was paid, or whether he was paid at all.

The Chairman—They don't often work *pro bono publico*.

Mr. Alvord—They work for the "bones" not for the public. [Laughter.]

Mr. Williams' examination lasted nearly two hours, closing at 1:10 P. M. Before leaving the chair he promised to present to the committee a comparative statement of the emigration returns at New-York and other leading ports in this country and Europe.

TESTIMONY OF MR. GUSTAVE SCHWAB.

Mr. Gustave Schwab, agent of the North German Lloyd, (Bremen Line,) was the next witness. He had been a member of the firm of Oelrichs & Co., the Bremen steam-ship agents, for the past sixteen years; his company was engaged in the transportation of emigrants, but was not, strictly speaking, a member of the North Atlantic Conference; the North German Lloyds, the Baltic Lloyds, the Swedish and Stettin lines had no part in the first combination to secure a reduction of the passage money, and only acceded to the arrangement when it was being carried out by the English companies; he knew that the head money was reduced in 1871, but did not know for what cause; he thought the invitation for that purpose came from the Emigration Commissioners; he had heard of Nolan, but never knew him personally. In answer to a question whether he had ever seen the person referred to, Mr. Schwab replied that, if Nolan was the man who had called at their office for the percentage agreed upon, he had seen him. The stubs of the checks which had been paid on this account were in all probability in his office now. Payments under this head were usually charged to the expense account. He had very little knowledge of the formation of the combination; the whole thing had been "cut and dried" by the English lines. Nolan was paid by his Cashier, Mr. Haas, who was still in his employ. The witness knew Patrick H. Jones, and that he was counsel for the Board of Emigration; he had no recollection as to the dates of the meetings between the steam-ship agents in 1871; he had met Casserly frequently in the last-named year; he did not remember whether Casserly at that time stated his views as to the propriety of a reduction of the head-money; but he thought, after the passage of the bill, he represented himself to have been in its favor; he had met the same man in Albany, in the Senate Chamber, during the session of 1874. The steam-ship companies were then opposing an increase to the old rates. Counsel were employed for this purpose, and the expense divided among the companies. The amount raised in that year for legislative purposes did not reach $10,000. It was collected by Sandford, and paid out under the direction of the committee of the conference. All the companies, with a few exceptions, were represented in the committee. The witness did not know that $40,000 was expended during that session. If that sum had been paid out the North German Lloyd had not contributed its share. He had seen something in the papers in regard to the raising of $40,000 by the steam-ship lines to influence legislation, but he knew nothing about it. His line had reduced their passage rates during 1874, on account of the falling off in emigration. They had also to allow higher rates to agents in the interior of Europe. There was no change from 1865 to 1874. Their company had a seperate line from Bremen to Baltimore and New-Orleans. In Baltimore the head-money was $1 50, two-thirds of which was turned over to a German society for the relief of the sick and destitute. At Locust Point, near Baltimore, their company was also furnished with a large wharf, rent free—the gift of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

TESTIMONY OF GEN. J. W. HUSTED.

Gen. James W. Husted was then called to the stand. He swore that he was a member of the Emigration Board from May, 1870, to December, 1871, and was acquainted with the facts concerning the building of the sea-wall on Ward's Island; he knew Andrew Clark, the builder, and identified the contract which was entered into with him for that purpose; he was present at the opening of the bids for the work; Clark's bid was the lowest, and the contract was accordingly awarded to him; the records of the Building Committee were kept by Mr. Casserly; Mr. Hearn was appointed Superintendent of the work; he was himself Chairman of the Building Committee, and made a weekly inspection of the work; he accepted the reports of several surveys made by the Superintendent of the sea-wall and the architect; in each case he reported to the Finance Committee; he knew that the contractor built a good wall and one worth the money.

Mr. Jackson then produced the certificates for the various payments, and the witness described the manner in which the payments had been made as fast as the work was completed. For each 4,000 feet of wall finished the contract required the board to pay $2,000, reserving the balance until the completion of the entire work. Hearn, the Superintendent, was in the opinion of the witness an honest man, and he [Gen. Husted] would trust him with millions if he had them. Hearn was also a practical quarryman and rockman understanding his business thoroughly, and with a character above reproach. He did not think that such a man would allow cheating or swindling to go on under him. A copy of the specifications was shown the witness by Mr. Gedney, who asked him to estimate the contents of a cross section of the wall. Mr. Husted replied that he was no mechanic and would leave the computation to Mr. Hearn. He testified that he took no part in the reduction of head-money. He was at first advised against it, but on representations from members of the Emigration Commission, backed by the formal resolution of the board in its favor, he concluded to advocate the measure. The bill was passed in the Assembly without opposition, and in the Senate received an overwhelming majority of votes. Nobody appeared against it, and he did not hesitate to say that in his opinion the money which the steam-ship companies had ostensibly paid to influence the Legislature, had never reached the latter. The popular idea that it was necessary to use money to secure legislation, was a gross mistake; he had been in the Legislature for seven years, and had passed over 200 bills without using a cent. He was acquainted with Nolan, the Assistant District Attorney, and might have seen him at Albany in 1871, but did not recall doing so. He only knew of Nolan's receipt of $50,000 or $60,000 through the testimony taken before the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation in 1872. Patrick H. Jones, the present Register, was counsel for the Board of Emigration in 1871. He did not at that time know that Nolan was a partner of Jones. Nolan was Jones' deputy when the latter was Clerk of the Court of Appeals. He thought that Jones was chosen counsel for the board in 1870. On Jones' retirement Hillyer was elected to his place.

James E. Serrell was the next witness. He described his manner of measuring the sea-wall on Ward's Island, and stated that for a portion of the measurement, especially that under water, he was compelled to take the certificates of Hearn, the Superintendent.

Hearn next explained his connection with the work at some length. He admitted that the contractors might have filled in some parts of the wall with earth instead of stone.

After some further examination the committee adjourned until Thursday morning, at 10:30, when a number of important witnesses will be called.

GOV. TILDEN AT THE CITY HALL.

For the first time in several months Gov. Tilden had a long interview yesterday with Mayor Wickham at his office in the City Hall. The presence of the Governor created a good deal of comment, especially as it was known that the relations between him and the Mayor were of an unfriendly character. Various causes were assigned by politicians for his visit. It was said that he had come to consult with Mr. Wickham in relation to reorganizing some of the departments, and that he would begin the work by removing one of the Fire Commissioners and the Corporation Counsel. These rumors were generally believed. While the conference was in progress Gen. Smith, of the Police Board, and Commissioner Fitz John Porter entered the office and joined in the conversation. The Governor was accompanied by Mr. Charles F. McLean, Counsel to the Police Commissioners, and ex-Senator Pearce, with whom he retired. A TIMES reporter asked the Mayor what was the object of the Governor's visit, and he replied that it was of a friendly character and had no political significance. It is said, however, that it will be followed by negotiations between the Mayor and the Governor, with a view to create patronage for Tammany; but that the Governor, having little faith in the judgment of the Mayor, will insist upon having a voice in the selection of candidates for any office that may become vacant.

AID FOR THE FRENCH SUFFERERS.

Additional subscriptions have been received during the past few days by M. Brossard, Treasurer of the French Benevolent Society, for the victims of the inundation in Central France, amounting to $1,497 77, making, with the previous amounts received, a total of $8,994 55. Remittances to Paris, with orders for an immediate distribution of the funds, have been made twice—viz., on the 12th inst., $4,155 70, and on Saturday last, $3,341 08, making a total of $7,496 78, or 33,371 francs. At the office of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* additional subscriptions have been received during the past two days amounting to $282 50. Direct remittances, in addition, have been made to the Mayor of Toulouse by Rev. P. Follon, of Brooklyn, and other French citizens, and about $900 have been collected by French residents in the interior.

The subscriptions among the French in San Francisco up to the latest date amounted to $6,256, of which 25,000 francs were remitted to Europe. The collections in New-Orleans up to the latest date amounted to $3,721 95, of which 15,000 francs have been sent to the aid of the sufferers.

THE SUSPENDED PIPEMEN.

Inquiry was made yesterday at the Department of Public Works as to the probability of the pipemen who have been suspended being again put at work. It was stated that so soon as the Department was in funds the men would be employed again, but that for the present there was no possibility of employing them. The only way by which the department could be furnished with money was by the Common Council authorizing them to use the half million appropriated by the Legislature for their use during the current year, or by the Board of Apportionment acting on their application for the quarter of a million left over from the appropriation for 1871.

The irate politicians who visited the City Hall on behalf of their constituents on the day before were not seen there yesterday, and it was presumed that the laborers had submitted quietly.

RAPID TRANSIT.

DISCUSSIONS OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD COMPANY ASK THE BOARD TO DETERMINE THE ROUTE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THEIR LINE—AN IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM MR. HENRY F. KNAPP—HIS VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT OF QUICK TRANSIT.

A full meeting of the Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners was held yesterday in the temporary office of the board in the new Court-house. The following named gentlemen sent communications to the board: L. A. Ehlers, Alfred Spier, Leon Echart, F. D. Morris, H. D. Campbell, Edward O. Oppheimer, W. W. Ballard, American Car Pier Column Company, E. W. Stebbens, P. H. Jackson, M. Courtwright, Henry F. Knapp, Charles E. Hill, Samuel B. B. Howland, and J. B. Newbrough.

There has been considerable discussion among the Commissioners as to the extent of their powers and duties under the Husted bill, and the session of yesterday was mainly consumed in listening to the opinion of Col. Harrison, the Secretary of the board, as to the interpretation of the law. Among the communications received were two of importance, which were made public, and a number of plans, the details of which are given below. The first communication was from Mr. Courtwright, the President of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, who transmitted the following copy of a resolution adopted by the Executive Committee of his board on the 12th inst.:

Resolved, That application be and is hereby made to the Commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act further to provide for the construction and operation of a steam railway or railways in counties of the State," passed June 18, 1875, to fix and determine the route or routes for the extension of said road of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, from its present terminus at the south end of Greenwich street, by which said company may connect its railroad with the South Ferry, Hamilton Avenue Ferry, and Staten Island Ferry. Also to fix and determine the route or routes from the line or track of said company's road at or near said ferries, or from such other point upon the line of said company's railroad as said commissioners may deem advisable by which the said company may connect its railroad with the depot of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company on Fourth avenue, at or near Forty-second street, and that a copy of this resolution, properly authenticated, be presented to the said Commissioners.

The other important communication was from Mr. Henry F. Knapp, civil engineer, of No. 17 William street, in reference to the principles involved in the manufacture of cars for the proposed rapid transit railway, and explaining the manner in which he proposes to overcome the objections to the ordinarily-constructed steam engine. Mr. Knapp does not send his plans for the proposed steam car with the communication, but in a letter accompanying the communication he says that he has plans for self-contained steam cars for carrying fifty to 100 passengers, or for independent locomotives for drawing trains of cars, which he will be prepared to present for the consideration of the board when the question of rolling-stock shall come to be considered. He says, in regard to the viaduct plan, that it is impracticable, considering strength, stability, and cost, to span from curb to curb on the avenues, although that will have to be done on the narrow streets, if any are included in the route. On the avenues the roadway should be supported by pillars arranged along each side of the surface tracks, (street centre,) and the viaduct should be built to somewhat ease the heavy grades of the streets where they are excessive. Such a road can, in the writer's opinion, be built complete, (double track,) with the maximum strength and durability for not more than $400,000 per mile.

The communication itself from the reputation of the writer as a scientific man and an inventor and the able manner in which it treats of the questions involved, commanded a most careful reading by the Commissioners and was filed away for future use. It is as follows:

To the Honorable Commissioners of Rapid Transit of New-York, Messrs. Seligman, Mott, &c.:

GENTLEMEN: I take pleasure in offering to your consideration the following views on the rolling stock and power of a rapid transit road for this City, which, I think, must be strictly observed to satisfy the public.

After the style of roadway has been decided the next most important question to be considered is the style of rolling stock and motive power to be applied, together with the system of carrying passengers, as the whole success of the road depends entirely on meeting the requirements of travel, and if this is neglected the enterprise may result in failure unless altered to suit the demands of the public.

The necessary conditions of rapid transit for the City of New-York, as applied to the rolling stock, are that the passengers shall not be kept waiting more than a very few minutes before starting during any time of the day; that after starting the number of stops for letting off and taking on passengers shall not exceed four to the mile, otherwise the transit will be slow instead of rapid; also, that there shall be no escape of exhaust steam, smoke, and cinders from the engine to annoy the residents and promenaders and injure the shop goods along the line, otherwise the road will meet with such strenuous opposition from those who fear to be thus annoyed that it will have great difficulty in even getting a fair start, to be followed by all sorts of complaints and obstructions (particularly legal) after it is started, while if there is a fair prospect that these difficulties can be obviated and no such annoyances are to exist, it will be more effectual in getting from the start the indorsement and financial aid of the public than all that has been said and done on the subject.

To meet the first requisite the cars should not be made up in trains of several cars, which will necessarily imply delay in filling up with the full complement of passengers, but each car should be built to seat from fifty to 100 passengers and carry its own power, that is, be a steam car in its complete sense, and start off on from three to five minutes' headway or less from one another. In this way rapid transit will be more of a reality at a speed of from fifteen to twenty miles an hour, than running trains at double the rate of speed if there is to be a delay of fifteen to thirty minutes in waiting to fill up with passengers. But in those periods of the day when the travel is at its maximum, an extra carriage may be readily attached to the steam car if found necessary.

The entire propelling machinery of the car should be placed underneath, which is not only thoroughly practicable, but is the only proper position for many reasons, not the least of which is leaving the entire floor plan of the car for the accommodation of the passengers, and both its ends unobstructed. In such a position it can be handled by the engineer above with perfect facility and security, and while the heat radiated from it in Summer time can be entirely shielded from the bottom of the car, in Winter it can be utilized to give to the interior of the car a pleasant and agreeable temperature. By this manner of construction is avoided the useless cost of running deadhead rolling stock (a separate locomotive) over the road.

To get rid of the exhaust steam and the deleterious gases resulting from combustion, together with the mode of manipulating the furnace so that it will be fed uniformly with fuel and air, is the next point to consider. Every engineer in the country knows that to attempt to condense all the exhaust steam by running it into a cold water tank is impracticable, for the reason that the back pressure in the tank would soon equal the pressure in the boiler, and in consequence the engine would soon stop, or would proportionately have its power counteracted, so that well-known process can be dismissed without consideration. The only practical and possible manner of getting rid of this steam steadily and surely is to run it into a fan blower, where it will be mixed with two or three times its volume of atmospheric air, which subtracts its heat and reduces it to water so quickly that only a fine mist is ejected from the blower, unobjectionable in every respect.

The products of combustion, (smoke,) consisting of carbonic acid, carbonic oxide, steam, and such portions of carbon as may have escaped unburned, may be most completely reduced by being forced through a reservoir or tank containing milk of lime by the blast that is used for feeding air to the boiler furnace. The lime takes up in combination (absorbs) all the carbonic acid, for which it has great attraction, and retains the oxide, particles of escaped carbon, cinders, &c., in suspension, besides entirely condensing the steam of the smoke to a liquid state, thus leaving nothing but free and invisible nitrogen to escape into the atmosphere, of which gas the atmosphere is largely composed.

By feeding the air to the furnace by a blast or blower it will be found that a far better and certain control over the fire is obtained, inasmuch as the fire can almost instantly be intensified if an extra call for power needed it, and, per contra, it can be slackened or proportionately extinguished if it is yielding too much power. Thus the engineer will have quick command over his fire, to the extent of doubling it up or slacking it down on a moment's notice, with no delay in reaching the result desired. Besides this and the necessity of the blast as a means of removing the deleterious gases from the smoke, there are other reasons why a blast is valuable, namely, that with a blast the size of the furnace and boiler can be largely reduced, which is an important matter, as room and reduced cost bear on this point.

Again, it will be observed that an apparatus arranged in this manner necessarily burns its fuel under increased atmospheric compression, instead of reduced pressure or vacuum, as is always the case where the draft is created entirely by the chimney. To this fact will be due about twenty per cent. more heat from the same amount of fuel that would otherwise be lost if burned by the ordinary chimney process, (suction,) and besides the very valuable sequence of more complete and perfect combustion in the reduced quantity of escaping fuel (unburned gases) in the smoke, such as carbonic oxide, carbon, &c., thus reducing the quantity of smoke in a great degree.

For many years much has been written about the economy of the blast as compared with the natural draught, and among the very many theories advanced by a multitude of engineers thereon it does not seem that the real cause has ever been taken into consideration—that is, mainly, that the blast gives increased pressure in the furnace, and with increased pressure comes increased friction of the particles of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen as they collide with one another, and increased friction is invariably a component of increased heat. Prof. Tyndall himself seems to have entirely overlooked this theory, for in his book entitled *Heat as a Mode of Motion* he not only makes no reference to it, but actually leaves his readers and himself in doubt by his omission to explain why it was that the candle he burned on the top of the Alps gave but half the light and heat that it would if burned in the lowlands, while at the same time the rate at which the candle was consumed was fully equal to what it would have been if burned in the lowlands.

There are just two reasons that will explain this phenomenon, and these two reasons no doubt act together, viz.: reduced atmospheric pressure gives reduced friction of the atoms of gases as they clashed together, giving reduced heat, and to this reduced temperature is largely due the fact that much of the carbon passed off with but one part of oxygen instead of two, thus forming large quantities of carbonic oxide, which is nothing more than a waste of fuel.

Again, the gas lights of the Brooklyn Bridge caisson showed that double the degree of light was obtained by burning the same quantity of gas under a pressure of thirty pounds over that burned at atmospheric pressure. If there was any proof wanted of the dynamical theory of heat these two illustrations are certainly convincing of the correctness of that theory, and at the same time offer the most substantial evidence that the number of units of heat got by burning a pound of coal varies with the barometrical weight of the atmosphere or pressure the coal is burned in.

Blasts have been in common use for years, but almost invariably with a chimney flue of such large size that it permits the gases to escape so rapidly so as to afford very little, if any, increased pressure in the furnace, leaving, as one of the results of the blast, an abundance or superabundance of air, which, to a certain extent, causes a cooling effect in the furnace by carrying off a portion of the heat already formed, unless great care is taken to keep the grate bars uniformly covered with the proper amount of fuel. When this is done properly the speed with which the gases are liberated and the solid carbon freed will be in direct proportion to the amount of oxygen furnished, and no fa ter, and any proposition to the contrary of this necessarily refutes the fact that it is the oxygen, and the oxygen only, that first and last sets free the volatile and fixed gases of the fuel, and this liberation is entirely in proportion to the amount of air furnished, be it much or little, and therefore the quicker the gases are freed the greater the intensity of the heat.

If there is any failure of this principle it is not due to the great amount of air furnished, but to the manner of not keeping the depth of fuel on the grated bars evenly laid and of proper depth, as it is being constantly consumed and continually varies. Hand firing is impracticable with a blast, and besides, if the cars are to be run singly, and not in trains, it is well to avoid the expense of a fireman. There is an apparent difficulty that cannot but inure to our advantage if the experience of others in this particular is taken into consideration. This is that the furnaces should be self-feeders. This is not only entirely practicable, but is immensely economical, as compared with hand-feeding, for the reason that this fuel is furnished uniformly, and that wasteful mode of choking up the fires intermittently with a superficial amount of fuel, to be immediately burned down to a minimum, is avoided.

Firing by mechanical means, or automatic feeding, was proved last year with grand results on a Liverpool steamer, owned by Messrs. Singlehurst & Co., of that port. Their steamer—the Lisbonese—had a self-feeding apparatus applied to her furnaces, which worked to complete satisfaction on a voyage from Liverpool to Maranham, as she not only made a quicker voyage, but made a saving in the cost of fuel over the previous voyage by hand-firing of some sixty per cent. in the reduced quantity of coal used and the reduced price of the coal, as by automatic feed she was enabled to use a very inferior quality of coal, termed "slack," which cost but fourteen shillings and nine pence per ton, against the price of twenty-eight shillings for coal required for hand-feeding, together with the fact that she made quite as good speed with six furnaces as she had previously made with her full complement of eight furnaces when fed by hand.

In conclusion the franchise granted by the Husted bill for rapid transit is probably the most valuable ever granted to New-York City, and if the road is honestly constructed with the best scientific judgment, and faithfully and honestly managed for the good of the traveling public, cannot fail to pay at least twenty-five per cent. on the cost annually.

Respectfully, HENRY F. KNAPP, Civil Engineer, No. 17 William street, Room No. 21.

Among the plans presented was one from Dr. J. B. Newbrough, of No. 128 West Thirty-fourth street. Dr. Newbrough proposes an elevated road, the main distinctive feature of which is that it shall be built on pillars twenty-five feet apart on alternate sides of the structure. In other words, there are to be two rows of pillars, one under each side of the road, and the pillars of each row are to be fifty feet apart. He proposes to cover the track, making a box-like structure, which shall rest on the girders and arches supported by these pillars. The pillars are to be of iron, resting on stone foundations along the middle of the street.

Another plan was proposed by Mr. L. A. Ehlers, of Rhinebeck. He proposes to build a road along the line of the sidewalks, first excavating the sidewalks and then erecting stone pillars which are to support the columns of the elevated road. Arches connect the pillars supporting the side of the structure. The columns are to be from fifteen to eighteen feet apart, one series being at the outer edge of the walk and the other in the walls of the buildings, or as near as possible. They are to be made of five cast-iron tubes each, the middle tube being one foot in diameter, of the outer ones six inches. Cast-iron bed-plates are to be made with sockets to fit the tubes and the capitals of the columns. The columns and pillars are to be united by girders of Bessemer steel. The roadway rests on a firm system of beams and stretchers, and is over the sidewalk, which is arched over gracefully. Over the railroad is to be built a sort of arcade, which is to be formed by extending the third stories of the houses over the road to the line of the curb. The cost of a road constructed on this plan has not been estimated.

Mr. R. B. Catherwood has presented to the Commissioners for their consideration the plan known as the "Williams Rapid Transit Viaduct," in which he claims a new adaptation of the suspension principle, which is rigid and self-anchoring, and avoids the necessity for the massive towers and the fixed and expensive ground anchorage of suspension bridges as now constructed. According to this plan it is proposed to construct columns or arches of the towers of the road only at the intersections of the lateral streets, except where the distances between the intersections is too great. These towers are wrought iron columns, surmounted with "saddles" to allow of a slight motion of the cable, to take the drawing strain off the columns, (or arches, if arches should be preferred to columns,) so that they will have only the vertical strain to support. The cables on which comes the strain pass over the columns or arches and form a series of suspension bridges so arranged that the towers and anchorages usual in the construction of suspension bridges are replaced by the firm hold on the cable by the bridges themselves—that is, the rigidity of the bridges supports those on either side, so that when a heavy weight is on one span or bridge the support is furnished by the adjoining ones.

The estimated cost of the road is $300,000 per mile for a double track.

The Commissioners will meet again to-day.

THE EIGHTH WARD MURDER.

THE NEGRO MURDERER BEFORE THE CORONER—CONFLICTING TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESSES—VERDICT OF THE JURY.

Coroner Woltman began the inquest yesterday in the case of Samuel Peterson, who was killed during the negro affray in Thompson street on Sunday, and was occupied with the case during the entire day. At an early hour the court room was crowded with negroes, and the atmosphere in a short time was by no means so pleasant as it might have been. But this discomfort was forgotten in the surprise excited by the singular testimony of the witnesses, all of whom, with the exception of Officer Larkin and Dilger, the proprietor of the saloon, were negroes. No one of the latter told the same story, and in regard to the actual stabbing of Peterson the only straightforward account was given by Rosetta Palmer. She had witnessed the scene from the window of her room and was remarkably clear and positive in all her statements. According to her story the crowd was rushing up Thompson street following Officer Larkin, who was in pursuit of the two men who were subsequently found to be "Bally" Henry and "Jeff." Sanders. The deceased was in the middle of the street, and Sorrell, whom she was able to distinguish by the blood flowing from the razor wound in his arm, was on the sidewalk. All at once Sorrell rushed from the sidewalk upon the deceased, whom he approached from behind, seized with his left hand, turned partly around and with his right hand struck in the breast. The witness did not see the knife, being so remote, but she saw the deceased, after staggering a step or two, fall to the street, and saw the blood pouring from the wound. She then became so frightened that she went from the window and could give no account of subsequent events. The other witnesses knew nothing whatever either about the tragedy itself or the events of Saturday night and Sunday morning, which led to it. These witnesses were "Bally" Henry alias "Bally Cotton," Henry Baughnaugh, Washington Brockenberry, David J. Davis, Mamie Griffin, Anna Elliott, Alfred Stanly, William Green, Thomas Hicks, and Daniel Mathews. The latter, with Baughnaugh, "Bally," Jeff. Sanders, and Hicks, had been engaged in both affrays, but not one of those present knew anything about either one of them. Henry's testimony was perhaps the most important, but it was very unsatisfactory. He had gone by accident into Dilger's saloon on Sunday morning, not expecting to meet anyone nor intending to renew the quarrel of the previous night. He stretched out his hand to shake hands with Matthews, in token that the quarrel was over, when a great commotion ensued, everybody rising up and rushing for the door. Several witnesses had sworn that he had a cleaver in his hand when he entered the saloon and approached the table, but he swore that he had nothing in his hand except his hat. The prisoner himself, after all the contradictory evidence had beed given, made the following statement under oath: "I belong in Baltimore, and follow the races. I got up on Sunday morning and went into Dilger's lager beer saloon about 11 o'clock, I there met Sanders and Matthews, Bally came in shortly afterward and held out his hand, and thinking he was going to strike me I got up and went out. As I went out of the saloon Sanders cut me twice, I then told an officer, whom I met on the corner, and he went after Sanders, I joined in the pursuit, and when about half way between Broome and Spring streets, a gang ran after me, calling out 'Kill the black ——.' A man struck me and I stabbed him. Another man then struck me with a stone, and in self defense, believing that I was in danger of my life, I stabbed him. I then gave myself up to an officer and was taken to the station."

The testimony of this witness and that of Rosetta Palmer gave the jury the two conflicting views of the affray between which they had to choose, and they did it after a few minutes' deliberation by finding that the deceased had died from a stab wound inflicted by Thomas Sorrell. The witnesses having been sent to the House of Detention, in default of $500 bail, to secure their attendance before the jury, Sorrell was committed to the Tombs to await the action of that body. So far as shedding any new light upon the crime was concerned, the inquest was an entire failure, for the Coroner did not succeed in getting from the witnesses anything like the clear and intelligible story which was told in THE TIMES on the morning after the affray.

A WHALE BREAKS A PROPELLER.

There will be no mail forwarded by the Cunard Line on Wednesday next, in consequence of the breaking of the propeller of the steam-ship Scythia by striking a whale. The correspondence will, therefore, be dispatched on Tuesday by the new steam-ship Montana, of the Williams & Guion Line. It is expected that the Montana will make a remarkably short passage home as her engines were run at three-quarters speed only on her voyage out. Since she has been in port her machinery has been examined, and all the bearings have been found to be in perfect order.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A detachment of fifty-one United States soldiers from Governor's Island will leave Jersey City this evening, via the Erie Railway, for Chicago.

Mr. Fortuné Hegle, of this City, has been appointed Belgian Commissioner to the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition.

Mary A. Quinn, aged seven years, fell down stairs at No. 22 Gansevoort street yesterday, and received serious injuries.

Charles Babeau, aged two years, fell from the second-story window of her parents residence, No. 19 East Twenty-seventh street, yesterday, and received fatal injuries.

Charles Weyrick, aged seven years, of No. 55 Greenwich avenue, was run over near his residence by a butcher's cart yesterday, and was severely injured.

John Gaston, aged nineteen, of Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, while at work on a new building at Thirty-fifth street and Second avenue, yesterday, fell into the cellar and fractured a leg.

One hundred and twenty children, under charge of an agent of the Children's Aid Society, left this City last night for the West, via the Erie Railway.

Henry West, aged five years, of No. 946 Third avenue, while playing on the roof of his parents' residence yesterday afternoon, fell into the yard beneath and was instantly killed.

Maggie Barry, aged sixteen months, fell out of the third-story window of her parents' residence, No. 1,093 First avenue, last evening, and was instantly killed.

The new Floating Hospital of St. John's Guild was filled last evening by a select assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who participated in a grand moonlight excursion up the Hudson as far as Yonkers.

The gentlemen's furnishing store of William E. Whitman, No. 1,131 Broadway, was entered by means of false keys on Monday and robbed of gloves, neckties, and scarfs, valued at $250. No clue to the thieves has been obtained.

During a quarrel yesterday afternoon in the tenement-house No. 283 Mott street, between Julia Thornton, Catherine Donigan, and Ann Dillon, Mrs. Thornton was struck on the head with a teacup and a water-pail by the other women, and was severely injured. All the belligerents were arrested.

At 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a canal-boat loaded with coal and belonging to the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, lying at Pier No. 38 North River, was run into by the steamer New-Bedford, and sank in a few moments. No person was injured.

The Secretary of the Interior has, at the request of Hon. E. R. Meade, designated the Chamber of Commerce of this City to receive the documents published by Congress, commencing with the forty-second session. There are about forty-five volumes to each session, and they embrace all laws, reports, resolutions, &c. These documents will be placed in the library of the Chamber.

The following foreign mails were forwarded from the New-York Post Office yesterday per steam-ship Columbus for Havana, 2,827 letters and 2 bags of newspapers; per steam-ship Idaho, for Queenstown and Liverpool, 35,371 letters and 45 bags of newspapers, 169 bags containing the English mail from New-Zealand and Australia, received via San Francisco.

On Monday last John Kinney, nineteen years of age, got into an altercation with Mary Masterson, twenty-eight years old, and kicked her in the abdomen. The woman was yesterday delivered of a still-born infant, and as the death of the child was considered to be the direct result of the kick, the Coroner was directed to hold an inquest. The Police are in pursuit of Kinney, who up to this time has not been arrested.

BROOKLYN.

All the offices under the control of the Board of Police and Excise will be closed at one o'clock every afternoon from this day until Oct. 1.

Property Clerk William H. Muldoon has a diamond in keeping which was picked up by Officer McMahon on Coney Island Beach on Monday.

Thomas O. Lawrence, aged five years, fell off the deck of the schooner Martha M. Heat last evening and was drowned. The schooner was lying at the Erie Basin. The body was not recovered.

A special election was held at East New-York yesterday for the purpose of deciding whether the town should be bonded for $25,000 to provide a more efficient fire department. The question was decided in the negative by a vote of 409 to 261. The department consists now of a hand engine and a hook and ladder truck.

At a meeting of the veterans of the Fourteenth Regiment, held in Brooklyn on Monday night, a resolution inviting the soldiers of the late Confederate Army to meet them at Independence Hall during the celebration of the Centennial next year, was lost by a vote of 42 to 10.

A Law and Order Association of the town of New Lots has been formed by the advocates of temperance in East New-York, with the following officers: President, Horace A. Miller; Vice President, Rev. Charles Colman; Secretary, David S. Veitch; Treasurer, Gilbert S. Matford. The object of the association is to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday.

LONG ISLAND.

A shell race for $500 a side between "Fatty" Blake, of Williamsburg, and Tom Harris, of Bushwick, will take place on Newtown Creek on the 12th of August.

STATEN ISLAND.

The colored people of Staten Island propose to have a camp-meeting at Winant's Grove, in August.

Evening services will be discontinued during the hot weather at the Reformed Church, Port Richmond, and the Church of the Ascension, Factoryville.

NEW-JERSEY.

A special election will be held in New-Jersey on Sept. 7 to ratify or reject the amendments to the State Constitution.

Stephen Van Syckle, a resident of Gratitude, was kicked by a horse a day or two ago, and has since died from his injuries.

The beautiful new organ in the Presbyterian Church, at Westfield, will be opened this evening with a grand exhibition concert. Among the eminent vocalists who will take part are Miss Lasar, soprano of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Mr. H. M. Emerson, baritone, of St. James' Church, New-York. Messrs. Josiah N. King, organist of the Collegiate Church, New-York, and Mr. Edward G. Jardine, organist of St. James' Church, New-York, will perform on the organ. The tickets are in great demand, and there will undoubtedly be a very large attendance.

PROF. MARSH BEFORE THE SPECIAL INDIAN COMMISSION.

After a long session on Monday evening, the Special Commission investigating Prof. Marsh's charges against Indian Commissioner Smith and Agent Saville, met again at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. The meeting lasted all day and far into the night. It was held with closed doors, and was entirely occupied by Prof. Marsh, who was questioned in relation to the sources of his information, and the whereabouts and names of his authorities and informants. None but Prof. Marsh, Indian Commissioner Smith, the three members of the commission, Congressmen Harris, Faulkner, and ex-Gov. Fletcher, together with a stenographer and secretary, were present in the committee room. Gen. Fisk went to Long Branch in the morning. The members of the commission are unable to say when they will start for the West, having, as yet, no adequate idea of the amount of work necessary to complete their labors in this City. Congressman Harris and ex-Gov. Fletcher, being questioned as to the truth of a rumor which told of a letter having been written by Gen. Fisk to the Secretary of the Interior, asking for power to increase the scope of inquiry, extending it throughout the Indian agencies, replied that it must have originated from some talk in the committee room relative to an investigation of an agency in the neighborhood of the Red Cloud Reservation. The commission will meet again this morning.

TEXAS COTTON IN NEW-YORK.

The first bale of the new crop of Texas cotton was received in the City yesterday. It was raised in Cameron County, Texas, by Mr. A. Marion, and consigned by him to Messrs. Wadsworth & Stillman. It was sold at auction by Messrs. John H. Draper & Co., in front of the Cotton Exchange, yesterday, to Mr. O. Harriman, of No. 30 Broad street, at twenty-one cents per pound.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

The annual reunion of the New-Jersey department of the Grand Army of the Republic, which takes place at Newark to-day, promises to be a grand affair. Posts from every portion of the State, as well as a number of veterans who are not members of posts, have signified their intention of being present and participating in the proceedings. The line will be formed at 10 o'clock this morning, the military in Military Park, with the right resting on Centre street; posts of the Grand Army and invited guests on Park place, with the right resting on Centre street; carriages containing the orator of the day and distinguished citizens on Centre street, with the right resting on Park place; and veterans of 1812 on Park street, right resting on Park place. The procession will march through a number of the principal streets of the city to the rink, where a collation will be served up. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon a mass-meeting will be held in the rink, which will be presided over by Gov. Bedle. Ex-Gov. Joel Parker is the orator of the day. In the evening a reception and promenade concert will be given in the same place.

NEIL DOUGHERTY'S WILL.

THE CODICIL NOT ADMITTED TO PROBATE—A LARGE BEQUEST TO FOUND A SCHOOL IN IRELAND.

Neil Dougherty, a wealthy Irishman, died in Brooklyn last September, bequeathing the bulk of his property for the establishment of a school in the Parish of Rye, County of Donegal, Ireland, to be known as the Dougherty American Institute. Dougherty had but one relative, a maiden sister, who shared with him the ambition of his life, which was to found the school alluded to. They kept a grocery store at the corner of Court and Schermerhorn streets, where they lived in the utmost penury. Some years ago the sister died. A short time after her death Dougherty became afflicted with an incurable disease, but managed to get along without help until a few months before his death. At that time a friend of his named Bernard McLaughlin came to live at Dougherty's house, and attended him until his death. The will of the deceased was executed, Aug. 27, 1874, and was drawn by J. Z. Mott, Dougherty's attorney. Some trifling bequests were made to people known to the deceased in Brooklyn, and among others McLaughlin, who attended Dougherty in his last moments, was bequeathed $200.

The bulk of the property, amounting to nearly $100,000, was left in trust to the Catholic Bishop of the diocese in Ireland in which the Parish of Rye is situated. When the will was presented for probate it was found to have attached to it a codicil by which McLaughlin was bequeathed $12,000. A Mr. McDevitt, who represented the Irish Bishop to whom the money was left in trust, protested against the admission to probate of the codicil, which was dated nine days after the original will. On the trial before the Surrogate it appeared in testimony that McLaughlin offered Mr. Mott, who drew the original will, $100 if he would make the $200 $2,000 and read the will to the testator as if no change had been made. It also appeared that the codicil was drawn by a lawyer named Cobney, who admitted he had no acquaintance with the deceased. The Surrogate refused to admit the codicil to probate. One Hugh Doherty, an Executor under the the codicil, appealed from the decision of the Surrogate to the Supreme Court. Yesterday Justice Barnard, of that court, made public his decision affirming the decree of the Surrogate, with costs.

BASE-BALL.

The Philadelphia Club played a game on the Union Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, in the presence of about 300 spectators. It began about 3:40 P. M., with the Atlantics at the bat, and, after the first inning, proved to be rather one-sided. The Atlantics were unable to score any runs until the sixth inning, and then they made only 1. This, with a couple of subsequent runs, made up their entire score for the game. The Philadelphians, on the other hand, made 5 runs in the second and 3 in the third inning, and after that continued to gain steadily until the end, when they won the game by a score of 12 to 3. Some good batting was done on both sides, and the fielding was fair.

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	PHILADELPHIA.	R.	1B.	P.O.
Fleet, 2d b.	0	1	4	Murnan, 2d b.	1	0	6
Cassidy, 1st b.	0	0	9	McGeery, s. s.	1	1	0
Moore, s. s.	0	1	0	Addy, r. f.	1	1	0
Kessler, r. f.	1	1	5	Meyerle, 1st b.	1	2	12
Pabor, l. f.	0	1	0	Foster, p.	3	3	0
Nichols, 3d b.	0	0	3	Fulmer, 3d b.	2	2	3
Knowdell, c.	1	1	4	Malone, c.	2	3	3
Clinton, p.	1	2	1	McMullen, c. f.	2	0	2
McGee, c. f.	0	1	1	Tracy, l. f.	0	1	1
Total	3	8	27	Total	12	11	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Philadelphia	0	5	3	0	1	0	1	2	0	12

Umpire—Mr. William McLean, of Philadelphia.
Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.
First base by errors—Atlantic, 3; Philadelphia, 5.
Runs earned—Atlantic, 1; Philadelphia, 5.

The second championship game was played yesterday between the Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, and the Hoboken Club, in the presence of about 1,000 persons, on the old St. George's Cricket Grounds, Jersey City Heights. The game was called at 3:30 P. M. with the Pavonias first at the bat. The playing was very good and the game closely contested by both clubs. The Hoboken nine were short of their pitcher and catcher, the two best players in the nine; but the catcher's place was very creditably filled by C. Holstein. The pitching was not so good, and this gave the Pavonias a great advantage, and they won the game by a score of 8 to 7. In the first game the Hobokens defeated them by a score of 12 to 4 for the winning club. Sheeran and Boyce did some very fine play in their respective positions—the former as pitcher and the latter on second base—with Sinclair and Carroll at the bat. For the Hobokens, Donahoe and McCracken led at the bat. Kammerner's playing at short stop and Kiernan in centre field were the features. Following is the score.

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Pavonia	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	8
Hoboken	1	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	7

Umpire—Mr. Shav.
Time of game—One hour and forty minutes.

A game was played on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, between the Flyaways, of this City, and the Fultons, of Brooklyn. It was won by the Flyaways by a score of 17 to 10.

The Keystones, of this City, and the Tuttle & Bailey Club, of Brooklyn, also played a game on the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. It was won by the Keystones by a score of 4 to 0.

A game was played between the Chicago and New-Haven Clubs, in New-Haven, yesterday afternoon. It was won by the New-Haven Club by a score of 6 to 1.

This afternoon the Philadelphia Club will play a game, on the Union Grounds, with the Mutuals, of this City. To-morrow afternoon they play there again, with the Atlantics, of Brooklyn.

On the Capitoline Grounds, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, there will be a game between the Concords, of Brooklyn, and the Athletics, of this City. To-morrow afternoon the Reliance, of Brooklyn, and the Flyaways, of this City, will play there.

THE SWISS FESTIVAL—AWARDING THE PRIZES.

The prizes won by the contestants in markmanship, gymnastics, &c., at the late Swiss Festival, at Jones' Woods, were last evening presented, before a large audience, to the various victors at Teutonia Hall. The exercises opened with the singing of the Swiss national hymn, after which the various prizes for markmanship were awarded as follows: For the shooting at 100 yards range at the target "Vaterland," first prize, a silver watch valued at $35, to F. Landolt, for a score of 51 points out of a possible 54; second and third prizes, a basket of champagne and a fruit-basket, awarded to J. Tobler and L. Vogel, for a score of 50 points out of a possible 54, and the fourth, fifth, and sixth prizes of $25, $23, and $21, respectively, to J. Morf, Philip Klein, and J. L. Dreyer. For the shooting at the "Winkelried" target, same range, the awards were as follows: First and second prizes, $20 and $17, respectively, to William Hahn and L. A. Amoroux, for a score of 49 points out of a possible 50, and the third and fourth prizes, $14 and $12, respectively, to F. Landolt and J. J. Morf, for a score of 48 out of a possible 50. The first, second, and third prizes competed for by the Turner cadets were won by the following gentlemen, respectively: Stephen Scholl, W. Bates, and Adolph Goehring. The prizes for equestrian movements, contested for by the National Turners, were awarded as follows: First prize to Uhbrich Bohren, second prize to Karl Sperry, and third prize to Karl Kopf. In singing the first prize, a silver cup, was awarded to the Helvetia Maennerchor; the second prize, also a silver cup, to the Greuth Maennerchor; the third prize, a silver ice-pitcher, to the Jura Maennerchor. In addition to these principal prizes for singing an extra prize, representing the Tell monument, inclosed in a glass case, was awarded to the Albina Singing Society. Two cases of wine were also presented to those who took part in the dramatic representation, which formed one of the features of the programme at the festival last Sunday. In the gymnastic contest the first prize, a handsome cigar-case, was won by Christi Banner, and the second prize, a fine silver watch, by Mr. Conrad. In the wrestling tournament the first prize, a set of silver knives and forks, valued at $25, was awarded to Mr. U. Bohren; the second prize, a silver fruit-basket, to F. Bevy, and the third prize, a silver tea-pot, to Karl Kopf. Besides these principal prizes, there were also awarded numerous minor prizes for expert bowling, &c.

FOUND DEAD ON THE TRACK.

Yesterday morning a track-walker on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, while making his rounds, discovered the dead body of a man lying on the track near Somerville, N. J. The body was cut and mangled beyond all possibility of identification, the head being found several feet distant from the other portions of the body. The remains were gathered up and taken to the railroad station, but up to last evening no one had appeared to claim them. The body was that of a man apparently about forty years of age, and it is supposed that while walking on the track during the night he was run over and killed.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, July 20.—Spanish Gold, 215@215½. Exchange very active. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 94@96 premium; short sight do., 98@100 premium; 60 days, Gold, 123@125 premium; short sight do., 126@128 premium; on London, 151@153 premium; on Paris, 125@126 premium. Sugar dull; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ℔ arroba; in gold, 7@7¼ reals.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ohio, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Charles Frost, Miss F. Frost, Rev. H. Hewitt, Mrs. Hewitt, Miss Anna McKenna, Henry Baldwin, Jr., Philip Fitzpatrick, J. Austin Spencer, Dr. Richard H. Thomas, Cornelius Weston, Henry Pleasants, Jr., William Wayne, Jr., Mrs. Kate E. Johnson, Miss Rolena A. Eadson, Gen. C. H. T. Collis, Mrs. Gen. Collis, Master Collis, Miss Collis, S. L. Levy, R. F. Warner, Robert C. Cornelius, John Lees, Mrs. John Lees, Miss Sarah Lees, Joseph Jones, Thomas Fisher, Mrs. M. Boot, Miss Ida Jones, Dr. W. H. Trueman, Mrs. Mary Trueman, Miss Agatha Lemoyne, G. S. Lovell, John Cunliffe, Mrs. John Cunliffe, Walter H. Reade, Mrs. W. H. Reade, Michael Patten, Michael McArdel, W. W. Chadwick, Mrs. Chadwick, John T. McInnes, Mrs. John T. McInnes, H. W. Bickley, Mrs. Bickley, Miss Helen D. Bickley, Samuel Emlen, Mrs. Emlen, John Field, Mrs. Field, Mrs. Hotchkiss, Miss Margaret Hotchkiss.

In steam-ship Switzerland, for Antwerp.—Mrs. Colton, Master Howard Colton, Ivon Rauwens, M. Graver, Miss Graver, Master Graver, Henry Fager, Mrs. Fryer, Miss Fryer, Master George Fryer, D. N. Bolderwick, Mrs. Bolderwick, Miss Lina Bolderwick, Master Karl Bolderwick, Miss Emma Bolderwick, Master Frederic Bolderwick, H. G. Green, Mrs. Green, Capt. Pierson, Mrs. Pierson, Madeleine Mayer, John Hoch, Theodore Lachman, and seventy in steerage.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Erin, from Liverpool—E. H. Barry, Joseph Hartley, E. L. Simpson, J. Lawson, Mrs. and Master Marshall, A. Royal, Miss Baugh, Gustaf Petrel, Pierre Leverl, Mrs. Cartwright, Rev. Mr. Littlewood, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Dickson, Miss Collier, Norman Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:46 | Sun sets....7:26 | Moon rises..9:23
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:33 | Gov. Island.10:22 | Hell Gate..11:44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........TUESDAY, July 20.

CLEARED.

Steamships Algeria, (Br.,) McMickham, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Idaho, (Br.,) Beddor, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Barks Henrietta, (Ger.,) V. Hagen, Bremen, Charles Luling & Co.; Norma, Davis, Nuevitas, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Rachel, Norton, Stettin Germany, Brett, Son & Co.; Golden Fleece, (Br.,) Armstrong, Ridgetown, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston July 17, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Erin, (Br.,) Andrews, Liverpool July 7, via Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. July 12, lat. 46 34, lon. 32 12, passed bark Athlete, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) bound W.; 16th, lat. 41 35, lon. 56 54, a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 19th, 306 miles E. of Sandy Hook, an Anchor steam-ship do.; 19th, 350 miles E. of Sandy Hook, ship John Mann, (of Windsor, N. S.,) from Bremen for New-York. The E. brings 17 cabin and 226 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship Navarino, (Br.,) Franks, Hull July 4, via Southampton 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles L. Wright & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah July 17, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Nereus, Bearse, Boston.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

Bark Pearl, (of Boston,) Harding, Batavia April 14, with sugar to Meyer Bros.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Passed Anjier, April 16, Java Heads 17th, Cape of Good Hope, May 20, crossed Equator, June 20, in lon. 31 50 W.; had light N. E. trades in North Atlantic; no date, lat. 22 30 N., lon. 60 34, spoke brig Gazelle.

Bark Libra, (Norw.,) Just, St. Nazaire 44 ds., in ballast to C. Tobias & Co. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark St. Lucien, (Fr.,) Goiun, Boston, in ballast to E. Unkart & Co.

Bark Peter C. Warwick, (of Cardiff,) Kine, Rio Janeiro 34 ds., with coffee to Pendergast Brothers & Co.

Bark Guiseppino, (Ital.,) De Angeles, Marseilles 49 ds., with mdse. to James Henry—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Schr. James Slater, Hawkins, Cow Bay, C. B., 12 ds., with coal to Perkins & Job.

Schr. Howard Holder, Williams, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lath to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Nicolas Mehrlof, Mehrlof, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. S. L. Thomas, Ferris, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. G. F. Brown, Gedney, Providence.

Schr. Grecian, Mitchell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. H. Northam, Coe, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Agie and Emma, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lanphear.

Schr. S. C. Muldon, Holden, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Sedalia, Webb, Nantucket, with fish to J. C. Rogers.

Schr. Presto, Libby, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. M. W. Griffith, Chase, Boston.

Schr. Maria L. Hall, Hall, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Belle R. Bush, Hull, Somerset.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Eaton, Pawtucket.

Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Cloud, Lvach, New-Haven, for Trenton.

Schr. Almira, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Escort, Davis, Bridgeport.

Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Althea, Farnsworth, Nantucket, with fish to Chapel & Story.

Schr. Abbie Welld, Jones, Portland, with lumber to J. S. Creed.

Schr. Nellie Eaton, Clark, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Coombs, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Iona, Harrison, Boston.

Schr. Benj. English, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Briggs, Fall River.

Schr. Farkir, Saunders, Fall River.

Schr. Wm. Voorhis, Goldsmith, Providence.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Bennett, Virginia.

Schr. H. E. Giles, Phillips, Richmond, Va., for Newburg.

Schr. Kate Ranger, Martin, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sarah, Bruen, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Helen Hasbrouck, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Frances, Carter, of and 6 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Rubina, Second, of and 6 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Gorham Boardman—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

WIND—Sunset, light, S.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Switzerland, for Antwerp; Idaho, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; ship Cutwater, for San Francisco; barks Grace, for Rotterdam; Romance, for London; Albatross, for Cork; brig Wolfville, for Genoa; schrs. Hannah Coomer, for Turk's Island; W. H. Keeney, for Port au Prince.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CALCUTTA, July 20.—Arr. 18th inst., ship Elcano, Brown, from Melbourne.

HAVANA, July 20.—Arr. July 19, brigs Cora, Coombs, from Shieldsboro; Joven Gabriel, (Span.,) from Brazos. Sld., schr. George Lealy, Blohme, for Galveston.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B., July 20.—Arr. barks J. W. Oliver, McRay, from Antwerp; Nenuphar, (Br.,) Walker, from Liverpool.

PICTOU, N. S., July 20.—Arr. 19th inst., bark Warrior, (Br.,) Fleming, from Portland.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 20.—Arr. brig Edna W. Gregory, from Sydney.

Sld. ship Rock Terrace, (Br.,) for Liverpool; barks John G. Hall, (Br.,) Harvey, for Dundalk; John S. Smith, (Br.,) Taylor, for Belfast.

Arr. 19th inst., P. M., bark Torriburn, (Br.,) Seeley, from Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, July 20.—Sld. for the United States: Austria, Toni, Kosmos, Island Home, Hannah Parr, Talisman, Chasseur, Germania, Capt. Romberg; Royal Charlie, Advance, Capt. Rogers; Carrie Wyman, Astrea, Ville de Nimes, Daphle, Duc de Saxe, Alamo, Maria Antonio, and Matilda.

Arr. out on the 14th inst.: Annie Troop, Emma, Capt. Card, the latter at Elsinore; Vaeringar, Orchilla, and Stockton.

Arr. out on the 17th inst., Billy Simpson and Rosina.

Arr. out on the 19th inst., Dungeness; Priscilla, Calypso, at Falmouth; Oceana, S. C. [illegible], at Antwerp.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., [illegible] at Deal; William Owen, [illegible] Isabella, Gen. Von Dobeln, [illegible]

HAVRE, July 20.—The General Transatlantic Company's steamer Ville de Paris, [illegible] from New-York July 10, arr. here at [illegible]

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The steam-ship Atlas, Capt. Hoseason, from Boston [illegible] for Liverpool, arr. here at noon to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, July 20.—The steam-ship [illegible] Capt. Sargent, from Philadelphia [illegible] arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 20.—The North-German Lloyd's steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York, July 10, for Bremen, arr. here to-day.

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